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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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TOBACCO
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SWEDES CONTINUE TO PREFER U.S. TOBACCO

Outlook: The United States supplied about three-fourths of Swedish unmanufactured tobacco imports during 1957-59, and should maintain this large share of Swedish leaf imports for 3 principal reasons:

(1) The trend in Swedish consumption of tobacco products is upward, especially for cigarettes that contain a high percentage of U.S. leaf. More flue-cured and burley tobaccos will be needed as the Swedes continue to shift from snuff to cigarettes. In 1959, cigarettes accounted for 59 percent of Swedish consumption of all tobacco products, compared with only 36 percent in 1946. Practically all Swedish cigarettes, including the modified oriental type, contain some U.S. leaf.

(2) The prices of tobacco products are high in Sweden because of government taxes and smokers preferences for quality tobacco products. These factors favor the use of higher-quality U.S. flue-cured and burley over lower-priced competitive tobaccos.

(3) Income per capita is rising in Sweden because of increased industrial output and exports. Purchasers of manufactured cigarettes are rising in number as the middle income group increases with the country's economic growth.

The slow rate of population growth and relatively few smokers hinder the growth of Swedish tobacco consumption. The birth rate in Sweden is one of the lowest in Europe--now only 14 births per 1,000 people, compared with 24 per 1,000 in the United States. Less than half the Swedish adults smoke, and public health campaigns discourage smoking. However, the number of cigarette smokers and the per capita rate of consumption are both slowly rising, and there is much room for further increases.

Summary: Sweden purchases a higher percentage of its leaf from the United States than any country in continental Europe. The U.S. share of the Swedish leaf import market was as high as 81 percent in 1958. Swedish consumers prefer American-type cigarettes and certain other tobacco products that contain a high percentage of U.S. leaf. Tobacco exporters in Greece, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Yugoslavia offer the greatest competition.

The Swedish Tobacco Monopoly used about 21 million pounds of leaf in its factories in 1959. Per capita consumption by the population 15 years of age and over of cigarettes (including imported brands) amounted to 2.5 pounds, smoking tobacco 0.6 pound, snuff 1.0 pound, and all other products 0.2 pounds.

Leaf Production Small: Sweden's climate is too cool for extensive tobacco cultivation. Less than a million pounds of tobacco are grown annually. Domestic production provides less than 5 percent of factory requirements, and is used exclusively for snuff. The crop is grown by about 750 growers who received 39 cents per pound in 1959. Most of the crop is grown in Kristianstad and Malmohus counties, where yields sometimes exceed 2,000 pounds per acre.

U.S. Major Tobacco Supplier: Swedish imports of U.S. tobacco fluctuate from year to year, and purchases during 1960 are expected to be near the postwar record of 1951. Imports from other countries account for about one-fourth of the Swedish leaf imports and fluctuate more widely than those from the United States.

U.S. leaf shipments to Sweden during 1960 were up sharply, especially in the third quarter, when Sweden ranked among the top 3 markets for unmanufactured tobacco. This was expected, owing to the increased utilization of U.S. leaf and the low level of Swedish stocks, which dropped about 4.3 million pounds in 1959.

Sweden imported about 15.8 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959. About 11 million pounds came from the United States and most of the rest from Greece, the Rhodesian Federation, and Yugoslavia. In 1959, Sweden imported between 100 and 250 thousand pounds of leaf from each of the following sources: India, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Indonesia. Purchases of leaf from Brazil, Italy, and Turkey were relatively small compared with sizable shipments from these sources several years ago.

About 53 percent of the U.S. tobacco shipped to Sweden from 1957 through 1959 was flue-cured, 31 percent burley, and 7 percent Kentucky-Tennessee dark fire-cured. Most of the leaf imported from the Rhodesian Federation is flue-cured, although a small amount is dark fire-cured. Oriental tobacco is imported from Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Syria. Cigar tobacco is imported from Cuba, Indonesia, the United States, and Brazil.

In 1959, U.S. exports averaged 85 cents per pound for flue-cured tobacco shipped to Sweden, 89 cents per pound for burley, and $2.03 for cigar wrapper. The total value of U.S. leaf exports to Sweden in 1959 was about $7.8 million.

The trend in Swedish leaf imports tends to favor the United States more than other sources. Use of Greek tobacco, however, has increased since 1957 and further gains may be expected. Use of leaf from the Rhodesian Federation, Yugoslavia, Cuba, and the Soviet Union has remained fairly stable since the early 1950's.

Leaf imports from India have been insignificant since 1953. Indian leaf imports dropped sharply because higher prices for tobacco products made the purchase of lower grade tobacco less attractive to the Swedish Monopoly. Swedish imports of leaf from Italy, Turkey, and Brazil should be larger in the future than in 1959, although they may fluctuate considerably from year to year. Utilization of Italian tobacco has increased while the use of Turkish and Brazilian tobaccos has declined slightly. Sweden's total leaf imports should average more than 20 million pounds annually during the '60's.

Trade in Products: Less than 5 percent of the tobacco products consumed in Sweden are imported. In 1959, Sweden imported about $3 million worth of tobacco products. Over 93 percent of the 506 million cigarettes imported were supplied by the United States. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Switzerland accounted for most of the remainder. The United States has been by far the chief source of Swedish postwar cigarette imports, although about half the prewar imported smokes came from other sources.

Sweden annually imports about 5 million cigars and 18 million cigarillos from the Netherlands. Sweden imported about 179 thousand pounds of smoking tobacco in 1959. The chief suppliers were the Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, and United States.

Sweden's exports of tobacco products are small and go mostly to Denmark.

Manufacturing: In 1959, about 80 percent of the cigarettes manufactured in Sweden were American-type blended and 19 percent were modified oriental-type cigarettes, also containing some U.S. tobacco. Less than 8 percent of the 6,011 million cigarettes manufactured in 1959 were filter tip.

A small filter-tipped cigarillo with an homogenized wrapper, named Rillo, was introduced in 1960. Swedish manufacture of cigarillos was up about 9 percent in 1959 to 125 million pieces. Cigar output declined to about 14 million pieces. The output of smoking tobacco and snuff was about the same in 1959 as in the previous year.

Factories producing tobacco products in Sweden are located at Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmo, Harnosand, Massjo, and Arvika. All Swedish tobacco factories, combined, employ about 7,000 workers.

Cigarette Consumption Rising in Sweden: Swedish cigarette consumption is rising about 3 percent annually, while the use of cigars, cigarillos, and smoking tobacco remains stable. Sweden leads the world in per capita snuff consumption, although consumers have continued to shift to cigarettes since the early postwar years. Snuff accounted for 80 percent of Swedish tobacco consumption in 1913 and only 24 percent in 1959. Snuff consumption has gradually declined since 1946. In 1959, the average Swede 15 years of age and over consumed about 4.3 pounds of tobacco products valued at close to $38.

The average Swede 15 years of age and over consumed about 1,100 cigarettes in 1959, compared with 3,792 per capita in the United States. Sweden still has a relatively low cigarette consumption per capita among the more developed nations. High prices apparently hinder potential consumption. Cigarette use, however, has continued to rise as the number of smokers and incomes have increased.

Cigarette consumption is low among Swedish lumbermen and farmers and higher in urban areas where more workers in industry and trade are becoming smokers. The most popular American-type brand, John Silver, accounted for 38 percent of cigarette sales in 1959. The average price per pack of 20 was 3 kroner or 58 U.S. cents. Ritz, a modified oriental brand, accounted for 17 percent of all cigarette sales. All other domestic brands accounted for 38 percent and imported brands, 7 percent.

About one-fourth of the 20 million cigars consumed in Sweden are imported from the Netherlands and sell for the equivalent of 10 U.S. cents each. Most of the 142 million cigarillos consumed in Sweden are domestically made or imported from the Netherlands and sell for about 4 U.S. cents each.

Increased cigarette consumption has not reduced Swedish consumption of smoking tobacco, which totaled 3.3 million pounds in 1959. An ounce package of Hamiltons Blandning, a Swedish brand of smoking tobacco, sells for about 75 U.S. cents.

The use of snuff is still the principal method of tobacco consumption in the rural and northern areas of Sweden. An ounce container of a Swedish brand of snuff, Ettan, costs about 16 U.S. cents.

Swedish smokers used about 24.3 million pounds of tobacco products in 1959. About 59 percent of the total was cigarettes, 24 percent snuff, 14 percent smoking tobacco. Cigars, cigarillos, and chewing tobacco made up the remainder.

Taxation and Revenue: Sales of all tobacco products in Sweden totaled $216.8 million in 1959 of which $165.2 million or 76.2 percent was government revenue. Taxes and duties are higher on domestic cigarettes than other tobacco products.

Swedes are now able to purchase cigarettes in grocery shops and other retail stores. Before legislation became effective January 1, 1960, only tobacco shops, restaurants, and certain other approved businesses were allowed to sell tobacco products. The new legislation also increased prices for the cheaper kinds of tobacco products and reduced wholesale prices for the more expensive kinds, including imported brands. It appears that the monopoly is gradually relinquishing some of its previous controls and private traders are being given a freer hand--especially with respect to imported products.

SWEDEN: Examples of prices and taxes on tobacco products

Tobacco product	Unit size	Brand 1/	Price		Percentage tax and duty rate of retail price
			Kroner	U.S. cents	Percent
Cigarettes	Pack of 20	John Silver	3.00	58	76
	Pack of 20	Philip Morris	3.65	70	74
Cigars	10 pieces	Ritmeester Chic (Dutch-imported)	5.30	102	48
Cigarillos	10 pieces	Camillo	2.30	44	44
Smoking tobacco	50 grams	Hamilton Blandning	3.85	75	70
Chewing tobacco	1 roll	Piccanell	1.40	27	39
Snuff	50 grams	Ettan	.82	16	55

1/ Manufactured in Sweden unless otherwise indicated.

SWEDEN: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by country of origin, average 1946-50, annual 1951-59

Country of origin	Average 1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
U.S.A.	10,838	19,528	9,727	11,166	11,618	11,936	12,908	16,874	11,232	10,983
Greece........	992	1,376	2,716	2,269	1,199	668	1,349	3,000	631	1,411
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	570	1,226	728	518	1,206	1,354	1,598	1,058	289	1,234
Yugoslavia....	178	--	992	661	441	--	287	--	661	862
India.........	1,355	1,673	1,552	957	--	--	--	--	35	230
U.S.S.R.	30	112	--	112	168	110	110	68	--	222
Cuba..........	337	798	132	604	137	216	185	181	115	189
Brazil........	401	710	106	1,052	952	335	562	9	15	34
Italy.........	149	--	291	602	686	445	549	661	672	22
Other.........	1,611	1,149	2,983	3,567	3,512	1,568	1,459	1,138	247	574
Total....	16,461	26,572	19,227	21,508	19,919	16,632	19,007	22,989	13,897	15,761

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Sweden by types, annual 1956-59

Type	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	9,875	10,824	3,618	5,115
Burley	2,149	1,777	6,622	3,093
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee	1,421	1,023	948	500
Dark-fired Virginia	220	631	121	537
Cigar leaf	173	162	95	68
Trimmings, stems and scrap	519	401	192	970
Total	14,357	14,818	11,596	10,283

SWEDEN: Imports of tobacco products, average 1946-50, annual 1951-59

Years	Cigarettes	Cigars	Cigarillos	Smoking tobacco
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pounds
Average 1946-50	1,020	2.3	3.5	175
1951	491	2.8	3.2	414
1952	777	1.7	5.4	134
1953	859	3.9	13.7	203
1954	801	4.9	16.1	167
1955	667	5.2	18.1	154
1956	699	5.7	19.1	154
1957	661	5.1	20.2	143
1958	567	6.0	21.7	183
1959	506	5.7	22.7	179

SWEDEN: Utilization of imported leaf tobacco by country of origin, average 1946-50, annual 1953-59 1/

Year	United States	Greece	Rhodesia-Nyasaland	Italy	Turkey	Yugoslavia	India	Brazil	Others	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average:										
1946-50.	10,377	882	619	114	613	20	750	854	819	15,048
Annual:										
1953....	10,900	1,248	1,347	313	1,179	417	732	714	668	17,518
1954....	11,442	1,144	1,534	419	990	271	639	500	660	17,599
1955....	11,953	1,393	1,768	646	1,109	315	503	505	807	18,999
1956....	12,692	1,504	1,257	498	1,188	384	511	476	714	19,224
1957....	12,108	1,382	1,693	209	895	386	443	373	615	18,104
1958....	13,746	1,768	985	589	862	518	507	397	701	20,073
1959....	13,854	1,938	1,283	796	769	489	445	425	735	20,734

1/ In addition, about 400-500 thousand pounds of Swedish leaf are used annually.

SWEDEN: Production and consumption of tobacco products, average 1946-50, annual 1953-59

Year	Cigarettes		Cigars		Cigarillos		Smoking tobacco		Snuff	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average:										
1946-50	2,929	3,791	23,871	25,750	137,346	142,537	3,339	3,507	7,333	7,343
Annual:										
1953...	4,465	5,248	16,907	19,912	104,470	114,736	3,082	3,254	6,462	6,411
1954...	4,460	5,289	18,559	23,045	96,649	129,234	3,104	3,331	6,420	6,440
1955...	4,964	5,548	17,914	22,785	132,440	135,497	3,150	3,219	6,307	6,272
1956...	5,297	5,714	17,116	21,305	116,641	129,527	2,826	2,985	6,049	6,082
1957...	4,900	5,903	14,428	20,933	102,313	134,311	2,661	2,899	5,977	5,977
1958...	6,008	6,066	15,346	20,413	114,342	137,283	3,146	3,230	5,913	5,908
1959...	6,011	6,240	13,789	19,487	124,629	142,429	3,146	3,298	5,809	5,763

SWEDEN: Consumption per capita of tobacco products, 1946-59

Year	Population 15 /	Cigarettes	Cigars & Cigarillos	Smoking	Snuff & chewing	Total
	Millions	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1946..	5.2	1.38	.22	.72	1.51	3.83
1947..	5.3	1.59	.19	.64	1.45	3.87
1948..	5.3	1.65	.19	.68	1.41	3.93
1949..	5.4	1.69	.17	.63	1.33	3.82
1950..	5.4	1.85	.17	.62	1.30	3.94
1951..	5.4	1.87	.14	.58	1.21	3.80
1952..	5.4	2.17	.14	.60	1.22	4.13
1953..	5.5	2.18	.14	.59	1.18	4.09
1954..	5.5	2.20	.16	.61	1.18	4.15
1955..	5.5	2.31	.17	.59	1.15	4.22
1956..	5.6	2.34	.15	.53	1.10	4.12
1957..	5.6	2.41	.16	.52	1.08	4.17
1958..	5.7	2.44	.16	.57	1.05	4.22
1959..	5.7	2.51	.16	.58	1.02	4.27

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1862
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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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TOBACCO
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FINLAND: A GROWING MARKET FOR IMPORTED TOBACCO

SUMMARY

Finnish imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States have increased every year since 1949, when the volume was only about one-fourth the 5.6 million pounds purchased in 1959. The United States now supplies about half of Finnish leaf requirements, compared with only one-sixth in the immediate postwar period.

The 10-year uptrend in Finnish imports of U. S. tobacco can be expected to continue for the following reasons:

(1) Consumption trends clearly indicate a shift away from cigarettes made of oriental tobacco to the short filter-tipped cigarettes containing a high percentage of U. S. flue-cured and burley tobaccos. Total cigarette consumption in Finland is increasing slightly because of population gains and a rise in per capita consumption.

(2) Imports of unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products from the United States were liberalized on January 1, 1960.

(3) Finland's financial situation has improved considerably, and increased economic activity in manufacturing and lumbering has raised per capita income.

(4) Finland must import all its requirements, as its growing season is too short to mature tobacco of desirable quality.

Since 1954, currency exchange difficulties resulted in substantial sales of U. S. tobacco to Finland under Title I of Public Law 480. Now, due to the improvement in Finland's economic and financial conditions, the Finnish tobacco industry no longer needs the currency exchange advantage of the program and now prefers to buy for dollars. Judging by consumption trends, they feel that there will be continued demand for U. S. leaf, and that purchases will be permitted under the liberalized import policy.

The increasing cost of U. S. tobacco has been the chief complaint of Finnish tobacco manufacturers. Price will be even more important now that Finland is a cash market for U. S. tobacco. Finland's tobacco industry is operated by private business.

Cigarette consumption trends strongly affect Finnish leaf imports, since cigarettes account for 85 to 90 percent of total tobacco consumption.

U. S. Is Major Leaf Supplier: About 88 percent of Finnish leaf imports in 1959 came from the United States, Greece, and Turkey. The United States became the chief supplier of Finnish leaf requirements in 1949 and gained a larger share of total imports every year through 1959--and probably through 1960.

The United States supplied 47 percent of the Finnish leaf imports in 1959, compared with only 13 percent in 1946. The U. S. percentage gain in the Finnish leaf import market contrasts sharply with the declining share of U. S. tobacco in many other markets.

During the last 20 years, Greece, Turkey, and the Soviet Union have at times been the major leaf supplier to Finland. Greece was the most important source of Finnish leaf imports for several years in the early 1950's and most immediate prewar years. Turkey was the major source in 1948 and the Soviet Union held this position in 1946.

Finland imported about 11.9 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959, mostly from the United States, Greece, and Turkey. Imports from the United States, at 5.6 million pounds, were 59 percent above the 1951-55 average. Finnish leaf imports from Greece, the second important source, have been around 3 million pounds annually for the last decade. Finnish imports of oriental tobacco from Turkey have been down for the last few years.

Finnish imports of unmanufactured tobacco from sources other than the three major suppliers normally account for 10 to 12 percent of the total. Imports of oriental tobacco from the Soviet Union have been relatively stable in recent years at about 300,000 to 400,000 pounds, although about 1.4 million pounds of Russian tobacco were imported in 1946. Imports of oriental tobacco from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Cyprus have totaled less than 400,000 pounds in recent years.

Imports of Rhodesian tobacco, at about 300,000 pounds in the first 9 months of 1960 were up a little from the 200,000 pounds purchased in the first 9 months of 1959. Although Finnish imports of Rhodesian leaf are comparatively small now, they may increase. Finnish manufacturers continue to increase their use of flue-cured tobacco and the lower price of Rhodesian leaf is attractive.

Finnish imports of cigar leaf from Brazil and Indonesia have remained around 300,000 pounds in recent years. Imports of cigar leaf from Cuba and the Dominican Republic have been small and irregular during the last decade. Finland imports small amounts of tobacco from India, Hungary, Tanganyika, and Thailand.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in Finland, at 12.4 million pounds on January 1, 1960, were a million pounds below a year earlier. Finland is expected to import between 12 and 14 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco annually during the next few years.

Finns Prefer Cigarettes: Finland has a higher per capita consumption of cigarettes than any other Scandinavian country, but a lower per capita consumption of other tobacco products.

Cigarettes usually account for 85 to 90 percent of the tobacco consumed in Finland.

In 1959, about 87 percent of the Finnish tobacco consumption was cigarettes, 11 percent smoking tobacco, 1 percent cigars, and 1 percent chewing tobacco and snuff. Smoking tobacco consumption tends to increase only when cigarette prices rise. Cigar sales, while small, are rising rapidly.

The Finns smoked over 6 billion cigarettes in 1960--an alltime record. Cigarette sales in 1960 rose sharply because of a shift to lower-priced, short (60-mm.) cigarettes. About two-thirds of the short cigarettes are filter-tipped and consist of a minimum 70 percent flue-cured and burley blends. The non-filter, short cigarettes contain a substantial portion of oriental tobacco.

Sales of filter-tipped cigarettes are rising rapidly, while most other types are becoming less popular. Sales of standard-sized, American-type cigarettes are declining sharply. Sales of paperholder type cigarettes, made of oriental tobacco, have also been falling off; they led the cigarette field in popularity until 1960, when short, filter-tips became the No. 1 seller.

In 1959, about 32 percent of the cigarettes consumed were the paperholder type, 30 percent short filter-tipped, 23 percent short non-filter tipped, 10 percent American-type filter tipped and 5 percent standard non-filter American type.

The Finns consumed about 1.4 million pounds of smoking tobacco in 1959, but about 10 percent less in 1960. Cigar consumption, at about 20 million pieces in 1960, was almost double the 1959 volume. Less than 100,000 pounds of snuff and chewing tobacco were sold in 1960.

Taxation and Prices: The Finnish Government received over $60 million in 1959 from the import duty and the excise and surtax on tobacco products. The import duty on leaf tobacco is equivalent to about 6 U. S. cents per pound.

Retail prices per pack of 20 paperholder cigarettes range from the equivalent of 24 U. S. cents to 29 cents. Short domestic-type cigarettes (60-mm.) sell for 26 to 41 U. S. cents per pack, and regular size American-type (70-mm.) for 42 to 58 cents per pack, depending on the brand.

Excise taxes on tobacco products are calculated in two parts. The basic excise tax is levied as a percentage of the retail price, while the surtax is levied as a flat rate that varies with different retail prices. The combined taxes account for 65 percent of the retail price of short domestic-type cigarettes; 71 percent for paperholder type; and 72 percent for American-type.

Cigars sell for about 8 to 13 U. S. cents each, and cigarillos for 4 to 7 cents each. Taxes account for about 46 percent of the retail price of cigars, and 43 percent for smoking tobacco.

Manufacturing: The Finnish tobacco industry is operated by private firms employing about 2,000 workers. Turku, Helsinki, and Pietarsaari are the major manufacturing centers. Five firms make over 70 percent of the tobacco products consumed in Finland. A number of smaller firms make the remainder.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1862 1962
Growth Through Agricultural Progress

FINLAND: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by country of origin, average 1934-38, 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	Average 1934-38	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	1,239	3,533	4,793	4,819	4,896	5,627
Greece	2,360	3,351	3,113	3,003	2,694	3,244
Turkey	1/ 1,095	2,079	2,145	1,808	1,552	1,554
Soviet Union	625	617	368	417	355	339
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	--	130	51	134	223	294
Brazil	264	197	132	168	220	173
Indonesia	--	100	62	88	106	116
India	--	53	--	35	57	113
Bulgaria	1/ 300	219	516	247	--	100
Yugoslavia	--	57	66	50	--	93
Other	1,602	445	505	210	464	221
Total	7,485	10,781	11,751	10,979	10,567	11,874

1/ Estimated from combined total for Turkey and Bulgaria.

FINLAND: Consumption of tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-59

Years	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smoking tobacco	Chewing tobacco	Snuff
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average: 1935-39	3,920	17.5	894	32	160
1946	2,882	5.2	736	13	55
1947	3,605	5.8	1,014	18	64
1948	4,213	6.3	1,257	15	64
1949	4,247	8.4	1,466	24	110
1950	4,519	9.7	1,764	18	128
1951	4,652	11.5	1,479	15	141
1952	5,184	12.4	1,272	15	143
1953	5,164	11.8	1,122	20	134
1954	5,561	12.0	1,064	26	134
1955	5,704	13.1	928	22	123
1956	5,868	8.7	840	20	106
1957	5,545	9.0	1,301	24	95
1958	5,241	9.0	1,711	1/ 20	90
1959	5,838	10.2	1,446	15	86

1/ Estimated.

FINLAND: Consumption per capita* of tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-59

Years	Cigarettes	Smoking tobacco	Cigars	Snuff and chewing	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:					
1935-39	2.56	.33	.07	.07	3.03
1946	1.50	.26	.02	.02	1.80
1947	2.14	.36	.02	.03	2.55
1948	2.75	.45	.03	.03	3.26
1949	2.82	.52	.04	.04	3.42
1950	2.86	.63	.04	.05	3.58
1951	3.07	.53	.05	.06	3.71
1952	3.43	.45	.06	.05	3.99
1953	3.28	.39	.05	.05	3.77
1954	3.52	.37	.05	.05	3.99
1955	3.55	.32	.06	.05	3.98
1956	3.57	.28	.04	.04	3.93
1957	3.60	.43	.04	.04	4.11
1958	3.50	.57	.04	.04	4.15
1959	3.77	.47	.04	.04	4.32

*Population 15 and over.

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Finland by types

Type	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	4,975	3,668	4,427	6,199
Burley	1,180	116	561	685
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.	49	129	161	27
Va. fire & sun-cured	--	27	7	--
One Sucker	175	293	165	199
Cigar leaf	--	--	2	--
Total	6,379	4,233	5,323	7,110

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U. S. TOBACCO FACING COMPETITION IN NORWAY

Summary

For many years Norway imported at least 80 percent of its leaf requirements from the United States. However, the U. S. share of Norway's imports in 1959 dropped to 69 percent of the total as lower-priced competitive tobacco replaced much U. S. leaf. Norwegian manufacturers must rely entirely on imports to meet factory requirements of around 10 million pounds annually.

Norway is the largest export market for U. S. Virginia fire-cured tobacco and the second-largest market for U. S. exports of Perique. Both of these types are important in blends of smoking tobacco, the most popular type of tobacco consumption in Norway.

Exports of U. S. tobacco to Norway are not expected to rise much for the following reasons:

(1) Competition from lower-priced competitive flue-cured tobacco is growing stronger. It may be difficult for the U. S. tobacco farmer to maintain his present share in the Norwegian market.

(2) Norway's per capita use of tobacco products is relatively stable.

(3) The population of Norway, and total utilization of unmanufactured tobacco, are not rising enough to create any considerable increase in leaf imports.

Due to the relatively high prices of tobacco products in Norway, Norwegian manufacturers are likely to continue to use 6 to 8 million pounds of U. S. leaf annually to give their brands flavor and to maintain quality. Competing countries, however, are likely to increase their share of the Norwegian market, continuing the trend of recent years.

Manufacturing

The Norwegian tobacco industry is operated by free enterprise, although one company in Oslo produces over half the country's tobacco products. Most of the cigarettes, smoking tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, and cigars are made by about 5 companies in Oslo. Smoking tobacco is also produced in Bergen, Trondheim, Kristianstad, and Stavanger. The Norwegian tobacco industry employs close to 1,000 workers.

Source of Imports Shifting

Norwegian purchases of U. S. tobacco have declined in recent years due to increased use of competitive leaf. The average price per pound for U. S. flue-cured purchased by Norway in 1959 was 71 cents per pound--about 20 cents per pound higher than for similar grades of Rhodesian leaf. Norwegian imports of U. S. tobacco were about 8 million pounds in 1957 but dropped to less than 6 million in 1959. Norway's total leaf imports dropped to 8.5 million pounds in 1959 due to the anticipated elimination of the import duty. Norway's leaf purchases in 1960 rose because of smaller stocks at the beginning of the year. During the first 10 months of 1960 U. S. exports of 6.9 million pounds to Norway were up 20 percent over the comparable period of 1959 and Rhodesian exports of 1.7 million pounds were up 44 percent.

Norway is also increasing imports from Japan, Thailand, and India. Imports of oriental tobacco from Greece also are rising while those from Turkey are declining. Imports of cigar leaf from Cuba and Indonesia are small and relatively stable.

About 63 percent of U. S. leaf exports to Norway in 1959 were flue-cured, 20 percent Virginia dark fire-cured, 12 percent burley, and 5 percent other types.

About 90 percent of the 647,000 pounds of cigarettes imported by Norway in 1959 came from the United States. The Netherlands and United Kingdom supplied most of the 472,000 pounds of smoking tobacco imported by Norway in 1959. The Netherlands and Belgium supplied most of the 95,000 pounds of cigars imported in 1959. About 10 percent of the tobacco products consumed in Norway are imported.

Norway exported about 133,000 pounds of smoking tobacco in 1959, mostly to Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United States. Norway exports a small amount of cigarettes and smoking tobacco to the Falkland Islands and other destinations where Norwegians are engaged in whaling operations.

Norwegians Continue to Prefer Smoking Tobacco

Norwegians use more smoking tobacco than all other tobacco products combined. Consumption of factory-made cigarettes is unusually low in Norway and is not rising much. Cigar consumption is increasing slightly while the consumption of chewing tobacco and snuff is declining. The large number of Norwegian men engaged in fishing and merchant marine activities find smoking tobacco a convenient method of tobacco consumption. Nearly half of Norway's smoking tobacco is used in "roll-your-own" cigarettes.

Norwegian consumption of tobacco products in 1959, at 4.6 pounds per capita for the population over 15 years of age, was about the same as 10 years earlier. The Norwegians consumed nearly 12 million pounds of tobacco products in 1959, of which 55 percent was smoking tobacco, 31 percent cigarettes, 9 percent snuff, 3.5 percent chewing tobacco, and 1.5 percent cigars.

Most Norwegian cigarettes contain flue-cured, burley, and oriental tobacco. Smoking tobacco contains flue-cured, Virginia fire-cured, Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured and a touch of Perique. Chewing tobacco contains a high percentage of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobacco.

Most Norwegian cigarettes range in price from about 43 cents per pack of 20 up to 71 cents per pack. About 15 percent of the cigarettes sold in Norway in 1959 were filter-tipped. Lower-priced Norwegian pipe tobacco sells for from 19 cents per ounce, or $3.05 per pound. Prices of tobacco products in Norway are relatively high, and apparently hinder potential consumption. Norwegian consumers prefer tobacco products manufactured from U. S. leaf, but are accepting lower-priced brands made from a high percentage of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco.

Taxation

About $75.6 million worth of tobacco products were sold in Norway in 1959, of which $47.3 million, or 63 percent, was government revenue.

The import duty of about 29 U. S cents per pound on unmanufactured tobacco was eliminated on January 1, 1960. At the same time the import duty on smoking tobacco was increased from 34 U. S. cents per pound to 57 cents per pound. The import duty on cigarettes, at 76 U. S. cents per pound, is equivalent to only about 3½ cents per pack. The internal tax rates on tobacco products were increased so that the retail prices remained the same as it was before the leaf tobacco duty was removed.

Internal taxes normally account for about 56 percent of the retail price of cigarettes and 50 percent of the price of smoking tobacco.

NORWAY: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, averages 1935-39, 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1935-39	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States...	5,089	7,766	7,892	7,981	7,485	5,875
Rhodesias and Nyasaland.....	64	349	710	988	1,197	1,310
Turkey..........	391	686	762	602	475	366
Greece..........	348	59	24	193	226	218
Thailand........	--	--	--	80	247	238
Japan...........	--	--	--	3	61	150
India...........	--	7	--	2	37	71
Indonesia.......	138	50	46	53	56	--
Other...........	572	198	80	62	97	288
Total......	6,602	9,115	9,514	9,964	9,881	8,516

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Norway by types, 1956 to 1959

Type	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured........................	5,253	4,650	4,427	4,354
Burley............................	1,176	914	1,103	798
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee.......	206	143	185	323
Virginia dark fire-cured...........	1,786	1,535	1,684	1,401
Perique...........................	15	20	21	26
Other types.......................	87	152	63	34
Total........................	8,523	7,414	7,483	6,936

NORWAY: Consumption of tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-59

Year	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smoking tobacco	Chewing tobacco	Snuff
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average 1935-39	813	29	3,402	1,307	952
Annual 1946	1,260	12	4,559	1,098	1,091
1947	1,432	16	5,042	939	1,113
1948	1,338	23	5,165	911	1,221
1949	1,192	21	4,969	798	1,228
1950	1,160	18	5,082	736	1,228
1951	1,142	13	5,348	705	1,215
1952	1,204	14	5,657	648	1,243
1953	1,254	16	5,739	648	1,184
1954	1,315	20	5,941	608	1,208
1955	1,427	21	5,756	496	1,173
1956	1,340	21	5,743	529	1,157
1957	1,441	24	6,043	454	1,133
1958	1,394	25	6,270	481	1,082
1959	1,420	26	6,609	403	1,069

NORWAY: *Per capita consumption of tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-59

Year	Population 15/ Millions	Cigarettes Pounds	Smoking Tobacco Pounds	Cigars Pounds	Chewing Tobacco Pounds	Snuff Pounds	Total Pounds
Av. 1935-39	2.3	.88	1.48	.08	.57	.41	3.42
Annual 1946	2.4	1.37	1.90	.04	.46	.45	4.22
1947	2.4	1.71	2.10	.04	.39	.46	4.70
1948	2.5	1.60	2.07	.06	.36	.49	4.58
1949	2.5	1.48	1.99	.06	.32	.49	4.34
1950	2.5	1.36	2.03	.05	.29	.49	4.22
1951	2.5	1.32	2.14	.04	.28	.49	4.27
1952	2.5	1.44	2.26	.05	.26	.50	4.51
1953	2.5	1.44	2.30	.05	.26	.47	4.52
1954	2.5	1.46	2.38	.06	.24	.48	4.62
1955	2.6	1.46	2.21	.06	.19	.45	4.37
1956	2.6	1.38	2.21	.06	.17	.45	4.27
1957	2.6	1.42	2.32	.07	.17	.44	4.42
1958	2.6	1.38	2.41	.07	.19	.42	4.47
1959	2.6	1.43	2.54	.07	.16	.41	4.61

* Consumption by population 15 years of age and older.

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TOBACCO
FT 4-61
March 1961

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND ENACT FEDERAL TOBACCO LEGISLATION

A comprehensive national tobacco marketing and levy act was passed in December 1960 by the Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The act provides for the first time uniform coordination and control of tobacco marketing, quality control, and export promotion at the federal level. It applies to all tobacco growers, including those in Nyasaland.

The legislative action is indicative of the cohesive effort that Federation tobacco growers are making to move their tobacco more effectively into export channels. Up to now, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia have had separate or fragmented tobacco programs.

Under the new act, a Tobacco Export Promotion Council for Rhodesia and Nyasaland (TEPCORN) is established as a statutory body; its jurisdiction includes Nyasaland as well as the Rhodesias. Direct administration of the act will be by the federal Minister of Agriculture. However, a provision of the federal constitution prohibits the passage of legislation on matters concerning control of African tobacco production, since jurisdiction in such matters lies with territorial governments. Existing territorial ordinances affecting marketing of African-produced tobacco are, therefore, still in effect.

In Nyasaland, for example, these ordinances provide for indirect quality control of African tobacco by making grower registration compulsory. They also provide for the purchase of all marketable grades of African-produced tobacco at guaranteed prices by the Nyasaland Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, which in turn auctions it at Limbe.

The new federal legislation requires compulsory registration of all tobacco growers, European and African, either directly or indirectly, through marketing boards, growers' organizations and cooperatives. Previously, registration was not compulsory for all growers, particularly those growing Turkish tobacco. African tenants on European farms and Africans selling through cooperatives will generally register through their landlord or cooperative, while independent African growers in Nyasaland generally will continue to register through the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board.

There will be a federal levy of a maximum of one-half penny per pound on all marketed tobacco, whether European or African. The federal Minister of Agriculture has the authority (within the maximum range) to alter the levies or suspend them in some cases. The legislation also provides for federal government contributions if the levies collected are insufficient.

The amount of the levy upon African tobacco producers in Southern Rhodesia is dependent upon funds allotted by Southern Rhodesia's territorial Native Production and Marketing Development Fund. Funds from the levy will be used for the expenses of the new Export Promotion Council, and of the Marketing Boards (including expenses of existing tobacco research stations in all 3 territories). Any unused balances will be allocated proportionately to growers' organizations (European and African) in the territories. The previous semiprivate export promotion body (TEPCOR) operated as a part of the Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board, and represented only European flue-cured producers in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The federal levy will be paid into 4 separate tobacco levy accounts: (1) South-Western Flue-Cured Tobacco Levy Account, (2) North-Eastern Flue-Cured Tobacco Levy Account, (3) Turkish Tobacco Levy Account (African and European), and (4) a special General Levy Account, covering levies on fire-cured, air-cured, burley, and other types now produced mainly by African farmers in Nyasaland.

The new act establishes a new South-Western Tobacco Marketing Board, concerned with all tobacco grown in the two Rhodesias except the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia (mainly Ft. Jameson area). The new North-Eastern Tobacco Marketing Board concerns itself with all tobacco grown in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia and all tobacco (European and African) in Nyasaland. This North-Eastern Board's tobacco will be sold at public auction at Limbe, Nyasaland, while the South-Western Board's tobacco is sold at Salisbury (except Turkish tobacco). There is no existing public auction of Turkish tobacco in the Federation.

The act mentions export permits, which are said to be merely a means of recording export statistics; and minimum prices, which at present are a nominal one pence per pound. These and other provisions such as marketing quota and pool arrangements could give the federal and territorial governments more control than they now exercise. The federal Minister of Agriculture has authority to deal with surpluses by initiating marketing quotas and pools, although no precedent has been set for such operations. The act is probably sufficiently flexible in design and content to take care of potential overproduction of various tobacco types and provide more stringent market and quality controls, if needed.

The new TEPCORN is a statistical, trade intelligence, and export marketing organization, but it might evolve into an organization with permanent sales offices abroad for all types of tobacco. For the first time, it enables all tobacco producers in the Federation to speak with a single voice in export promotion in world tobacco markets.

The act does not abolish existing cooperatives or growers' organizations, such as the Turkish Tobacco Growers Association (European and African) and the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. For the first time, African and European tobacco growers in Nyasaland will be able to avail themselves of tobacco research and related crop improvement results by federal and other territorial governments and organizations.

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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IRISH SMOKERS RELY ALMOST ENTIRELY ON U. S. TOBACCO

Summary

Irish smokers use a higher percentage of U. S. tobacco than the smokers of any other country, even the United States. Over 95 percent of tobacco products consumed by the Irish consist of U. S. tobacco. The quality of the Irish cigarette is unmatched, anywhere. Ireland no longer grows tobacco commercially, but is one of the top 10 foreign markets for U. S. tobacco.

Irish leaf imports reached their peak in the early 1950's when prices were lower, accumulated stocks smaller, consumption per capita higher, and cigarette exports totaled nearly a million pounds annually. Ireland imported 18.2 million pounds of U. S. leaf in 1950, and about 13 million pounds in 1960, valued at $10.6 million.

The United States is expected to maintain a highly favorable position as a leaf supplier to Ireland for the following reasons:

(1) Irish smokers insist on high-quality tobacco products and tend to definitely prefer cigarettes and smoking tobacco made from U. S. leaf.

(2) High prices for tobacco products resulting from high import duties discourage the use of low-quality tobacco.

(3) Tobacco manufacturers are making profits and are free of import restrictions. The government follows a policy of minimum interference in the country's tobacco trade.

The downward trend in consumption of tobacco products appears to be nearing a halt. The location of new Irish industries founded by foreign capital are providing means for more income and employment. Higher incomes should enable per capita consumption of tobacco products to rise. The population of Ireland has been declining for the last 100 years owing to emigration. If the population now remains relatively stable and per capita tobacco consumption again rises to 7 pounds per adult, more U. S. tobacco will be needed.

Irish Leaf Imports Vary: Ireland's leaf imports vary from year to year owing to many factors. The size of accumulated stocks, the price and quality of the U. S. crop, the level of the import duty and anticipated changes in the import duty, consumption trends, and exports of Irish cigarettes all affect the volume of leaf tobacco manufacturers will purchase in a given year.

From 1951 to 1955, Ireland imported about 16.1 million pounds of leaf annually. This amount was slightly more than Ireland's 1960 imports of about 14 million pounds. Smaller Irish consumption of tobacco products and declining cigarette exports have reduced factory requirements.

The United States supplied 96.4 percent of Ireland's leaf imports in 1959 and almost 100 percent from 1935 to 1939. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland supplied 2.2 percent in 1959 and Canada and India most of the remaining 1.4 percent. The United States exported 13.2 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco to Ireland in 1960, of which 12.9 million pounds were flue-cured and 265,000 pounds of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured.

A sharp drop in Irish cigarette exports has reduced Ireland's leaf requirements. More than one million pounds of cigarettes were exported to Singapore and the Malayan Federation in 1956 and 1957. Irish cigarette exports, however, dropped to about 118,000 pounds in 1959 because smokers in the Malayan Peninsula shifted to domestically made cigarettes and almost ceased smoking Irish cigarettes. Ireland also exported 567,000 pounds of smoking tobacco to the United Kingdom annually from 1950 to 1954. By 1959, exports of Irish smoking tobacco totaled only 17,000 pounds.

Consumption of Tobacco Products Now Stable: Irish cigarette consumption, after declining from the high levels of the early 1950's when retail prices were lower, has been relatively stable for the last 3 years. Average retail prices for cigarettes, at about 43 cents per pack of 20 in 1960, were about 66 percent higher than the average for 1953. Consumption of pipe tobacco and snuff declined slightly in 1960 while cigar consumption increased.

Irish per capita consumption of cigarettes still ranks among the top 10 countries. The per capita consumption for the population over 15 years of age in 1960 was about 2,400 cigarettes, compared with 2,700 smoked by the average adult in 1954. Smokers used about twice as many cigarettes in 1960 as they did in prewar years, but only about half as much smoking tobacco. Over 90 percent of the cigarettes consumed in Ireland are nonfilter tipped. Per capita consumption of tobacco products was slightly over 6 pounds in 1960 for the population over 15 years of age.

The Irish consumed about 12 million pounds of tobacco products in 1960. About 85 percent consisted of cigarettes, 14 percent smoking tobacco, and 1 percent snuff and cigars.

With higher incomes and a stable population, cigarette consumption in Ireland should increase. A slight decline is expected in consumption of smoking tobacco. Cigar consumption is expected to continue upward.

Manufacturing: Irish tobacco manufacturers are now producing fewer cigarettes owing to the decline in the export market and smaller per capita consumption at home. However, as a result of relatively high prices received for their products in 1960, most tobacco manufacturers made good profits.

Most of the tobacco factories are located in Dublin, although establishments operate in Cork, Dundalk, and Limerick. The tobacco industry employs about 3,000 workers.

Taxation and Prices: Duties on tobacco imports into Ireland in both 1958 and 1959 totaled about $70 million, and accounted for 26 percent of all government revenue in this period. The present import duty on unstemmed tobacco containing more than 10-percent moisture is about $6.70 per pound, compared with $4.88 per pound prior to 1956. The present import duty on unstemmed tobacco containing less than 10-percent moisture is about $7.45 per pound. The tobacco duty is the most important source of revenue for Ireland. Although the import duty is high on unmanufactured tobacco, this is the only tax levied on cigarettes. The import duty on cigarettes is $8.18 per pound for U. S. cigarettes and $8.54 per pound for cigars.

The current average price per pack of 20 cigarettes is about 43 U. S. cents, of which 68 percent consists of tax. Filter-tipped cigarettes sell for about 36 U. S. cents per pack of 20. Retail prices for pipe tobacco vary from about 42 cents per ounce for uncut plug to 84 cents for special mixtures. Most popular brands of smoking tobacco sell for about 56 to 65 U. S. cents per ounce.

IRELAND: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, average 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	15,426	8,775	9,366	12,516	10,715
Rhodesias and Nyasaland	260	260	803	274	247
Canada	51	115	81	119	69
India	240	426	471	67	67
Union of South Africa	53	100	--	--	--
Other	91	14	4	9	15
Total	16,121	9,690	10,725	12,985	11,113
U. S. share (percent)	95.7	90.6	87.3	96.4	96.4

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Ireland by types, annual 1956-60

Type	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	8,472	9,673	13,203	9,836	12,870
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee	335	32	228	188	265
Other	8	212	24	10	52
Total	8,815	9,917	13,455	10,034	13,187

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

IRELAND: Exports of cigarettes to major destinations, 1951-59

Year	United Kingdom	Australia	Malaya 1/	French Africa 2/	Other	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1951..	9	308	299	--	32	648
1952..	15	137	439	6	137	734
1953..	19	161	679	9	106	974
1954..	25	124	851	19	70	1,089
1955..	57	15	883	5	114	1,074
1956..	89	1	1,144	4	31	1,269
1957..	54	--	1,082	8	32	1,176
1958..	62	--	395	5	55	517
1959..	51	--	23	4	40	118

1/ Malayan Federation and Singapore. 2/ 12 republics of former French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa and Cameroun.

IRELAND: Imports of cigarettes, annual 1956-59

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States......	9	35	54	71
United Kingdom.....	14	18	21	53
Other.............	--	1	2	7
Total.........	23	54	77	131

IRELAND: Imports of cigars, annual 1956-59

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom.....	5.0	3.4	5.7	8.9
Netherlands........	1.3	1.6	2.1	3.1
Cuba...............	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.6
Other.............	.6	.6	.7	1.5
Total.........	9.9	8.5	11.7	16.1

IRELAND: Output of tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-59

Year	Cigarettes	Smoking tobacco	Snuff	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average:				
1935-39	5,979	3,573	200	9,752
Annual:				
1946	8,586	3,436	176	12,198
1947	9,023	3,339	164	12,526
1948	9,027	3,158	145	12,330
1949	10,473	3,102	146	13,721
1950	11,672	2,909	129	14,710
1951	13,134	2,811	123	16,068
1952	12,695	2,590	114	15,399
1953	13,066	2,495	112	15,673
1954	12,600	2,096	107	14,803
1955	13,201	2,172	105	15,478
1956	12,354	1,935	92	14,381
1957	12,075	1,801	83	13,959
1958	10,721	1,794	83	12,598
1959	10,400	1,785	84	12,269
1960	10,500	1,775	83	12,358

IRELAND: Per capita* consumption of tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-59

Year	Population 15 +	Cigarettes		Smoking tobacco	Snuff and cigars	Total
	Millions	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:						
1935-39	2.1	1,312	2.89	1.68	.10	4.67
Annual:						
1946	2.1	1,965	4.55	1.63	.08	6.26
1947	2.1	2,073	4.56	1.59	.08	6.23
1948	2.1	2,181	4.77	1.51	.08	6.36
1949	2.1	2,376	5.25	1.33	.08	6.66
1950	2.1	2,588	5.70	1.33	.07	7.10
1951	2.1	2,829	6.24	1.29	.07	7.60
1952	2.1	2,656	5.85	1.00	.06	6.91
1953	2.1	2,571	5.62	1.19	.06	6.87
1954	2.1	2,710	6.01	1.00	.06	7.07
1955	2.1	2,619	5.76	1.05	.06	6.87
1956	2.0	2,514	5.55	.95	.05	6.55
1957	2.0	2,645	5.82	.90	.04	6.76
1958	2.0	2,383	5.15	.89	.05	6.09
1959	2.0	2,425	5.20	.89	.05	6.14

*Population 15 years of age and over.

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U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS

UP IN 1960

There was a good gain in U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960. At 495 million pounds (export weight), they were up 6.3 percent from 1959, and were the largest since 1957. The 1960 value at $378 million, set a calendar year record. The previous record was $359 million worth in 1957.

Several factors combined to make 1960 a better export year than 1959: (1) the U. S. flue-cured crop was about 170 million pounds larger than in 1959; (2) stocks of U. S. leaf in several important foreign markets were relatively low at the beginning of the marketing season; (3) foreign cigarette consumption is moving steadily upward; (4) gold and dollar reserves abroad are generally quite large; (5) United Kingdom manufacturers are now free to purchase quantities of leaf they desire in the United States; (6) U. S. leaf prices, by grade, were largely stabilized.

Added to these favorable factors was the ability of less-developed countries to purchase U. S. tobacco for their own currencies under Title I of Public Law 480. Shipments under Title I of Public Law 480 totaled about 36 million pounds in calendar 1960--about 7 percent of total exports.

On the other hand, bigger supplies of tobacco available for export by other countries provided continued strong competition for U. S. tobacco. Trade barriers, including preferential tariffs, licensing and other restrictive measures, limited the ability of the U. S. grower to compete equitably with other producing countries.

It is unlikely that U. S. tobacco exports in calendar 1961 will be as large as in 1960. Stocks of U. S. leaf in several important markets at the end of 1960 were considerably larger than a year earlier. The 1961 crop of tobacco in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is expected to set a new record this year. Canadian flue-cured production in 1960 (available for export in 1961) was at record levels. Supplies of oriental tobacco are ample.

Flue-cured exports in 1960, at 407.8 million pounds (export weight), rose 9 percent over those of 1959. The export valuation of flue-cured shipments in 1960 set a calendar year record of $315 million.

There were big gains in 1960 in exports to the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Netherlands. Britain purchased 170 million pounds of flue-cured, up 27 percent from 1959; West Germany's takings were 53 million pounds, compared with 48 million the previous year; the Netherlands' purchases, at nearly 28 million pounds, almost doubled those of 1959. There were also greater sales to such important markets as Japan, Sweden, Ireland, Portugal, and Norway. These increases more than offset drops to Australia, Belgium, Egypt, Denmark, New Zealand, and Thailand. The average declared export valuation per pound for flue-cured exports in 1960 was 77.2 cents per pound, compared with 75.0 cents in 1959.

Burley exports, at 33.6 million pounds, were 5.3 percent larger in 1960 than in 1959, and the biggest in 10 years. The value of burley exports set a record--$27.7 million.

There were sharp rises last year in burley exports to West Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Finland, and gains in exports to Australia, Norway, and Egypt. These gains more than offset lower exports to Mexico, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, France, and Uruguay. The average declared export valuation per pound for burley exports in 1960 was 82.4 cents per pound, compared with 85.4 cents in 1959.

Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured exports in 1960, totaling 18.8 million pounds, were up 5.5 percent from 1959. The Netherlands, as usual, was the largest foreign outlet for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobacco in 1960, taking 8.6 million pounds--nearly half the total. In 1959, the Netherlands took 7.8 million pounds. Exports to France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and West Germany were larger in 1960 than in 1959. These increases more than offset smaller exports to Australia, Egypt, Switzerland, and the Canary Islands. The average declared export valuation per pound for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured in 1960 was 48.0 cents, compared with 45.9 cents in 1959.

Virginia fire-cured and sun-cured exports totaled 5.1 million pounds in 1960--a gain of 5 percent from 1959. The United Kingdom was the most important market in 1960, taking 1.4 million pounds, or 27 percent of the total, compared with 1.2 million pounds in 1959. Norway, with a little less than 1.4 million pounds, ranked second in 1960. The average export valuation per pound for Virginia fire-cured and sun-cured tobacco last year was 66.0 cents, compared with 65.0 cents in 1959.

Maryland tobacco exports in 1960 (11.4 million pounds) were 21 percent smaller than those of 1959, mainly due to a drop in purchases by the major markets of Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and West Germany. These declines more than offset a small increase in trade with Portugal. The average export valuation per pound for Maryland tobacco last year was 74.4 cents per pound, compared with 68.4 cents in 1959.

Green River exports in 1960, at 818,000 pounds, were a little larger than in 1959. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands, combined, took 630,000 pounds of Green River last year, or 77 percent of the total. Average export price in 1960 was 50 cents per pound.

One Sucker exports were quite small in 1960, totaling only 314,000 pounds, compared with 2.4 million pounds in 1959. Belgium's purchases, at 233,000 pounds, accounted for 74 percent of the 1960 total, but were less than half those of 1959. Austria took no One Sucker in 1960, as against 821,000 pounds in 1959. Portugal also took no One Sucker last year, compared with 533,000 pounds in 1959. Average declared export valuation per pound for One Sucker in 1960 was 43.9 cents, compared with 36.7 cents in 1959.

Black Fat exports, at about 4.5 million pounds in 1960, were 8.5 percent smaller than the 4.9 million pounds shipped out in 1959. Nigeria continued as the largest export market for Black Fat in 1960, taking 2.1 million pounds--nearly half the total. Exports to Ghana were 1.3 million pounds in 1960--about the same as in 1959. Other markets for Black Fat in 1960 included Spanish Africa, West African countries and Cameroun. Average export valuation for Black Fat in 1960 was 85.1 cents per pound, compared with 84.4 cents the previous year.

Cigar leaf exports totaled 5.7 million pounds in 1960--down 30 percent from 1959. All kinds of cigar leaf shared in the decrease. Wrapper exports, at 3.3 million pounds, were down 17 percent from 1959; binder exports dropped 40 percent--from 3.2 million in 1959 to 1.9 million in 1960; filler exports, at 497,000 pounds, were only half as large as in 1959. West Germany, as usual, was the largest foreign outlet for cigar leaf in 1960, taking 42 percent of the wrapper and 37 percent of the binder.

Canada took 675,000 pounds of cigar leaf in 1960, and was the second-ranking market. Viet Nam, as in the previous year, was the principal outlet for cigar filler. The value of all cigar leaf exports in 1960 was $9.9 million. Average export prices per pound in 1960 were $2.49 for cigar wrapper, 79 cents for binder and 45 cents for filler.

Perique exports totaled 123,000 pounds in 1960, mostly to the United Kingdom and Norway. Australia, Ireland, and West Germany purchased small quantities of Perique.

Exports of stems, trimmings, and scrap totaled near 7.0 million pounds in 1960--about 500,000 pounds more than in 1959. Major markets last year included the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States exports by country of destination, total and types, calendar years 1959 and 1960 1/

(Declared weight)

Country of destination	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Total all types:				
North America:				
Canada	617	1,564	853	2,396
Mexico	7,245	6,297	4,431	3,816
Panama Canal Zone	22	20	--	--
British Honduras	43	27	31	21
Costa Rica	169	194	148	161
El Salvador	434	333	423	331
Guatemala	576	553	427	406
Honduras	73	68	53	54
Nicaragua	457	339	467	362
Panama, Republic of	178	155	178	167
Bahamas	150	47	183	59
Dominican Republic	44	45	2/	1
Haiti	183	180	153	153
Jamaica	53	43	180	151
Trinidad and Tobago	410	499	691	747
Leeward and Windward Islands	109	62	82	36
Barbados	7	8	8	9
Netherlands Antilles	34	11	30	10
French West Indies	8	4	--	--
South America:				
Argentina	--	--	1	2
Bolivia	--	--	6	1
Brazil	--	--	66	165
British Guiana	216	148	132	100
Chile	304	251	699	766
Colombia	16	44	3	2
Ecuador	--	--	10	6
French Guiana	5	3	6	3
Peru	150	134	--	--
Surinam	75	63	180	152
Uruguay	6,576	5,917	1,387	1,252
Venezuela	273	333	1,203	1,487
Europe:				
Austria	3,381	1,673	3,487	2,350
Belgium-Luxembourg	20,146	10,363	18,580	9,220
Denmark	15,012	10,690	12,392	9,151
France	5,780	4,255	5,170	3,606
Germany, West	62,487	47,229	66,872	50,105
Ireland	10,034	8,340	13,188	10,760
Italy	10,401	8,250	5,373	4,245
Netherlands	24,860	12,047	40,037	21,081
Norway	6,936	4,738	7,978	5,718
Portugal	6,434	3,208	8,664	4,641
Spain	6,990	4,820	4	4
Total all types (cont'd.):				
Europe:				
Sweden	10,283	7,828	17,412	13,801
Switzerland	11,181	8,687	11,069	8,830
United Kingdom	139,627	111,214	175,974	145,182
Czechoslovakia	196	426	49	167
Finland	7,110	3,955	5,160	2,857
Germany, East	1,116	759	658	1,006
Poland	--	--	1,577	1,234
Azores	31	21	49	24
Malta, Goza and Cyprus	651	500	372	293
Trieste, Free Territory	--	--	155	106
Africa:				
Algeria	603	340	441	271
Egypt	16,235	10,591	12,755	8,682
Libya	--	--	15	13
Morocco	--	--	88	38
Tunisia	95	55	443	265
Canary Islands	865	554	559	477
Spanish Africa	476	288	630	366
Angola	77	43	275	180
The Congo (Formerly Belgian Congo)	756	444	93	37
Camerouns	381	207	286	160
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c.	139	49	10	6
Western Africa, n.e.c.	481	287	276	166
Ghana	2,643	2,357	1,975	1,814
Liberia	44	38	--	--
Malagasy Republic	34	23	--	--
Mozambique	47	31	47	31
Nigeria	2,930	2,598	2,568	2,336
Western Portuguese Africa	6	3	3	2
Seychelles	26	24	13	12
Mauritius	123	116	73	68
Union of South Africa	144	135	83	74
British East Africa	183	170	126	119
Asia:				
Israel	275	215	458	333
Jordan	931	997	1,006	996
Lebanon	57	41	36	30
Syria	--	--	27	24
Aden	61	20	29	9
Burma	317	227	604	368
Cambodia	659	497	620	411
Ceylon	884	808	769	717

Taiwan (Formosa)	2,323	1,751	2,160	1,808
India	1,952	1,937	552	489
Indonesia	2,404	1,666	182	129
Japan	11,567	11,171	18,201	17,324
Laos	5	2	26	14
Malaya	340	218	910	701
Pakistan	827	766	1,554	1,448
Philippines	4,124	2,353	1,180	785
Thailand	11,799	8,415	4,608	3,195
Vietnam	5,146	3,135	3,501	2,203
Singapore	1,336	874	2,585	1,856
Macao	9	4	--	--
Hong Kong	4,606	2,922	3,846	2,410
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	688	275	183	73
Oceania:				
Australia	20,351	16,904	20,043	16,558
New Zealand	7,302	6,157	4,783	4,123
New Guinea	122	45	270	111
British Western Pacific Islands	158	122	15	11
French Pacific Islands	--	--	8	4
Total	465,614	346,220	495,166	378,444
Flue-cured:				
North America:				
Canada	13	6	32	15
Mexico	3,641	2,977	2,268	1,850
Panama Canal Zone	22	20	--	--
British Honduras	15	9	8	6
Costa Rica	115	123	107	106
El Salvador	434	333	423	330
Guatemala	419	378	362	337
Honduras	62	54	43	42
Nicaragua	349	245	312	226
Panama, Republic of	109	109	107	93
Dominican Republic	13	13	--	--
Haiti	128	128	106	107
Jamaica	53	43	177	150
Trinidad and Tobago	46	45	315	283
Leeward and Windward Islands	24	24	5	3
Barbados	3	2	4	3

Flue-cured (cont'd):				
South America:				
Bolivia	--	--	6	1
British Guiana	156	118	103	85
Chile	227	186	416	445
Colombia	--	--	2	1
Ecuador	--	--	10	6
Peru	111	100	--	--
Surinam	65	50	150	120
Uruguay	5,369	4,890	1,226	1,097
Venezuela	166	191	811	958
Europe:				
Austria	1,909	898	2,685	1,619
Belgium-Luxembourg	15,310	7,418	14,675	7,002
Denmark	12,360	8,596	9,834	7,271
France	2,301	1,872	1,730	1,465
Germany, West	47,851	33,895	53,230	38,263
Ireland	9,836	8,214	12,871	10,567
Italy	7,653	5,896	3,104	2,413
Netherlands	14,871	7,156	27,666	14,426
Norway	4,354	3,107	5,465	4,033
Portugal	2,927	1,485	5,638	3,065
Spain	5,460	4,297	--	--
Sweden	5,115	4,352	10,233	9,297
Switzerland	2,124	1,519	2,740	2,057
United Kingdom	133,663	108,759	169,785	142,465
Finland	6,199	3,311	3,464	1,858
Poland	--	--	1,384	1,067
Azores	24	14	7	5
Malta, Goza and Cyprus	651	500	370	292
Africa:				
Algeria	370	216	256	142
Egypt	13,138	8,464	10,396	6,731
Libya	--	--	15	13
Morocco	--	--	28	21
Tunisia	39	27	143	91
Canary Islands	38	34	7	5
Angola	75	42	261	172
The Congo (Formerly Belgian Congo)	720	430	12	6
Camerouns	44	27	92	53
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c.	112	33	--	--

See footnotes at end of tables.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States exports by country of destination, total and types, calendar years 1959 and 1960 1/

(Declared weight)

Country of destination	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Flue-cured (cont'd):				
Africa:				
Ghana	1,276	1,090	632	558
Malagasy Republic	34	23	--	--
Mozambique	47	31	42	29
Nigeria	486	366	437	334
Western Portuguese Africa	6	3	3	2
Mauritius	123	116	71	67
Union of South Africa	143	133	73	69
British East Africa	183	170	126	119
Asia:				
Israel	257	198	414	299
Jordan	663	931	619	906
Lebanon	38	23	36	30
Syria	--	--	21	18
Aden	61	20	29	9
Burma	299	212	590	357
Cambodia	589	471	521	369
Ceylon	883	807	769	717
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,140	1,612	2,160	1,808
India	1,929	1,911	530	465
Indonesia	2,234	1,557	182	129
Japan	11,553	11,156	18,173	17,305
Laos	5	2	26	14
Malaya	259	150	886	683
Pakistan	827	766	1,554	1,448
Philippines	4,098	2,278	1,096	688
Thailand	11,755	8,377	4,395	3,022
Vietnam	3,516	2,435	2,656	1,826
Singapore	1,331	871	2,529	1,815
Macao	9	4	--	--
Hong Kong	4,235	2,699	3,412	2,131
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	661	268	175	70
Oceania:				
Australia	18,402	15,122	17,979	14,893
New Zealand	6,839	5,845	4,600	3,984
British Western Pacific Islands	158	122	15	11
Total	373,723	280,375	407,835	314,838
Burley:				
North America:				
Canada	--	--	1	1
Mexico	3,499	3,215	2,007	1,847
Costa Rica	54	71	41	55
El Salvador	--	--	2/	1
Burley (cont'd):				
North America:				
Guatemala	136	158	42	53
Honduras	11	13	10	11
Nicaragua	108	94	155	136
Panama	20	23	43	56
Dominican Republic	7	6	--	--
Haiti	55	52	45	43
Trinidad and Tobago	335	436	337	442
Barbados	4	6	4	6
South America:				
Chile	77	65	283	321
Colombia	2	2	--	--
Peru	39	34	--	--
Surinam	10	13	18	23
Uruguay	1,048	921	138	132
Venezuela	94	115	353	461
Europe:				
Austria	61	41	161	123
Belgium-Luxembourg	216	137	290	181
Denmark	1,700	1,589	1,210	1,277
France	1,686	1,254	587	521
Germany, West	7,826	6,461	9,644	7,721
Ireland	--	--	3	2
Italy	2,642	2,294	2,004	1,655
Netherlands	650	433	2,470	1,770
Norway	798	632	836	670
Portugal	1,733	1,014	1,531	866
Sweden	3,093	2,756	4,164	3,622
Switzerland	448	389	455	391
United Kingdom	311	274	91	75
Finland	685	543	1,573	951
Poland	--	--	193	167
Azores	5	3	5	5
Trieste, Free Territory	--	--	155	106
Africa:				
Algeria	71	53	117	83
Egypt	2,052	1,863	2,087	1,875
Tunisia	12	10	11	10
Angola	--	--	9	5
Camerouns	--	--	26	18
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c.	22	13	--	--
Mozambique	--	--	5	2
Asia:				
Israel	14	12	32	22
Jordan	5	5	10	12

Burley (cont'd):				
Asia:				
Lebanon	19	18	--	--
Syria	--	--	6	6
Burma	18	15	14	11
Ceylon	1	1	--	--
Taiwan (Formosa)	183	139	--	--
India	3	2	19	17
Malaya	81	68	24	18
Philippines	--	--	52	32
Thailand	33	29	201	165
Vietnam	214	192	44	21
Singapore	5	3	56	41
Hong Kong	371	223	433	278
Oceania:				
Australia	1,389	1,499	1,543	1,334
New Zealand	35	29	29	28
Total	31,881	27,218	33,567	27,669
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee:				
North America:				
Canada	34	20	53	26
Mexico	--	--	78	28
British Honduras	28	18	23	15
Guatemala	20	15	22	15
Panama	49	23	28	18
Bahamas	113	35	106	36
Dominican Republic	2	1	--	--
Haiti	--	--	1	1
Jamaica	--	--	1	2/
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	4	2
Leeward and Windward Islands	35	17	19	10
Netherlands Antilles	3	1	1	1
French West Indies	8	4	2/	2/
South America:				
British Guiana	60	30	29	15
French Guiana	4	2	--	--
Surinam	--	--	6	2
Uruguay	30	27	--	--
Europe:				
Austria	26	20	27	22
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,047	435	1,299	592
Denmark	415	267	503	330
France	1,326	742	2,469	1,359
Germany, West	622	271	644	271
Ireland	188	115	265	166
Italy	94	54	213	135
Netherlands	7,758	3,459	8,569	3,934
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee (cont'd):				
Europe:				
Norway	323	128	245	139
Portugal	33	10	134	34
Sweden	500	282	564	316
Switzerland	1,757	936	1,397	690
United Kingdom	213	131	175	105
Finland	27	7	123	48
Azores	1	1	14	7
Africa:				
Algeria	136	39	60	22
Egypt	1,023	244	271	73
Morocco	--	--	60	17
Canary Islands	541	144	251	70
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	311	191	224	130
Angola	2	1	5	3
Cameroons	70	29	50	20
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c.	5	3	10	6
Western Africa, n.e.c.	46	24	--	--
Ghana	--	--	4	4
Liberia	2	1	--	--
Union of South Africa	--	--	7	2
Asia:				
Cambodia	70	26	99	42
Indonesia	170	109	--	--
Japan	--	--	23	16
Vietnam	90	23	186	75
Oceania:				
Australia	311	131	250	98
New Zealand	225	131	74	47
New Guinea	122	45	234	93
Total	17,840	8,192	18,820	9,035
Virginia fire- and sun-cured:				
South America:				
Colombia	2	2	--	--
Surinam	--	--	2	1
Uruguay	24	17	--	--
Europe:				
Austria	236	185	353	254
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	3	6	2
France	3	2	6	4
Germany, West	484	362	480	332
Italy	12	6	52	42
Netherlands	238	85	69	38
Norway	1,401	838	1,393	842

See footnotes at end of tables.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States exports by country of destination, total and types, calendar years 1959 and 1960 1/

(Declared weight)

Country of destination	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Virginia fire- and sun-cured (cont'd):				
Europe:				
Portugal	60	20	51	19
Sweden	537	311	776	444
Switzerland	241	168	276	231
United Kingdom	1,167	812	1,425	1,012
Czechoslovakia	120	128	--	--
Africa:				
Egypt	22	20	--	--
Asia:				
Israel	--	--	9	6
India	15	12	1	1
Oceania:				
Australia	108	65	146	99
New Zealand	198	136	76	51
Total	4,877	3,172	5,121	3,378
Maryland:				
North America:				
Canada	16	7	--	--
Mexico	93	75	65	55
South America:				
Uruguay	11	8	3	2
Venezuela	3	4	12	16
Europe:				
Austria	11	8	22	20
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,517	1,846	1,485	975
Denmark	26	16	28	15
France	227	199	86	76
Germany, West	1,162	446	770	397
Netherlands	1,130	624	795	504
Norway	1	1	8	5
Portugal	1,148	502	1,310	657
Spain	1,064	457	--	--
Switzerland	6,473	5,475	6,163	5,415
United Kingdom	--	--	71	42
Africa:				
Algeria	15	6	--	--
Tunisia	44	18	289	164
Asia:				
Israel	1	1	--	--
Japan	--	--	5	3
Thailand	10	7	12	8
Vietnam	446	160	288	136
Maryland (cont'd):				
Oceania:				
Australia	13	3	--	--
Total	14,411	9,863	11,412	8,490
Green River:				
North America:				
Bahamas	13	5	12	4
South America:				
Surinam	--	--	1	1
Europe:				
Austria	196	62	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	64	28	178	71
Ireland	--	--	17	9
United Kingdom	454	326	452	253
Africa:				
The Congo (Formerly Belgian Congo)	23	9	52	20
Asia:				
Vietnam	--	--	16	6
Oceania:				
Australia	38	19	54	27
New Guinea	--	--	36	18
Total	788	449	818	409
One Sucker:				
North America:				
Trinidad and Tobago	23	15	21	14
Europe:				
Austria	821	261	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	753	306	233	102
Denmark	39	16	19	6
Germany, West	11	5	--	--
Ireland	1	2/	--	--
Portugal	533	177	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	12	5
United Kingdom	5	2	--	--
Finland	199	94	--	--
Africa:				
The Congo (Formerly Belgian Congo)	13	5	29	11
Total	2,398	881	314	138

Black Fat:				
North America:				
Bahamas	24	7	65	19
Jamaica	--	--	2	1
Trinidad and Tobago	6	3	14	6
Leeward and Windward Islands	50	21	58	23
Netherlands Antilles	31	10	29	9
South America:				
French Guiana	1	1	6	3
Europe:				
United Kingdom	5	3	1	1
Malta, Goza and Cyprus	--	--	2	1
Africa:				
Canary Islands	35	20	5	3
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	162	92	406	236
Camerouns	268	151	118	69
Western Africa, n.e.c.	435	263	276	166
Ghana	1,366	1,267	1,339	1,252
Liberia	42	37	--	--
Nigeria	2,444	2,232	2,131	2,002
Seychelles	26	24	13	12
Mauritius	--	--	2	1
Union of South Africa	--	--	3	2
Oceania:				
French Pacific Islands	--	--	8	4
Total	4,895	4,131	4,478	3,810
Total cigar leaf:				
North America:				
Canada	406	1,466	675	2,319
Mexico	12	30	13	36
Guatemala	1	2	1	1
Honduras	2/	1	2/	1
Dominican Republic	22	25	2/	1
Haiti	--	--	1	2
South America:				
Argentina	--	--	1	2
Brazil	--	--	66	165
Colombia	11	39	1	1
Surinam	--	--	3	5
Uruguay	11	22	5	15
Venezuela	10	23	27	52
Europe:				
Austria	121	198	239	312
Belgium-Luxembourg	204	184	354	292
Denmark	124	172	154	197
France	237	186	292	181
Germany, West	4,190	5,663	2,087	3,111
Ireland	1	1	3	5
Netherlands	173	273	188	322

Total cigar leaf (cont'd):				
Europe:				
Norway	2	5	--	--
Spain	--	--	4	4
Sweden	68	102	30	36
Switzerland	96	191	13	37
United Kingdom	208	595	158	923
Czechoslovakia	76	298	49	167
Germany, East	1,116	759	658	1,006
Azores	1	3	23	7
Africa:				
Algeria	11	26	8	24
Egypt	--	--	1	3
Canary Islands	201	347	278	396
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	3	5	--	--
Union of South Africa	1	2	2/	1
Asia:				
Israel	3	4	3	6
India	5	12	2	6
Philippines	26	75	32	65
Thailand	1	2	--	--
Vietnam	824	311	311	139
Hong Kong	--	--	1	1
Oceania:				
Australia	26	61	29	89
New Zealand	5	16	4	13
Total	8,196	11,099	5,714	9,943
Cigar wrapper:				
North America:				
Canada	384	1,450	552	2,249
Mexico	11	29	12	35
Guatemala	1	2	1	1
Honduras	2/	1	2/	1
Dominican Republic	2	7	2/	1
Haiti	--	--	2/	1
South America:				
Argentina	--	--	1	2
Brazil	--	--	66	165
Colombia	11	39	1	1
Surinam	--	--	2	4
Uruguay	4	12	5	15
Venezuela	9	22	9	31
Europe:				
Austria	78	146	60	104
Belgium-Luxembourg	71	66	36	59
Denmark	31	70	14	28
France	10	25	6	14
Germany, West	2,570	4,547	1,383	2,624
Netherlands	115	222	132	277

See footnotes and end of tables.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States exports by country of destination, total and types, calendar years 1959 and 1960 1/

(Declared weight)

Country of destination	1959 Quantity	1959 Value	1960 Quantity	1960 Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Cigar wrapper (cont'd):				
Europe:				
Norway	2	5	--	--
Spain	--	--	2	3
Sweden	33	67	6	11
Switzerland	39	116	13	37
United Kingdom	207	594	157	922
Czechoslovakia	76	298	49	167
Germany, East	128	217	507	923
Azores	1	3	23	7
Africa:				
Algeria	10	25	6	19
Egypt	--	--	1	3
Canary Islands	117	268	179	323
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	3	5	--	--
Union of South Africa	--	--	2/	1
Asia:				
Israel	3	4	3	6
India	4	11	2	6
Philippines	25	73	32	65
Thailand	1	2	--	--
Vietnam	2	4	--	--
Oceania:				
Australia	26	61	29	89
New Zealand	5	16	3	12
Total	3,979	8,407	3,292	8,206
Cigar binder:				
North America:				
Canada	10	11	28	27
Mexico	1	1	--	--
Dominican Republic	20	18	--	--
South America:				
Uruguay	7	10	--	--
Venezuela	1	1	18	21
Europe:				
Austria	43	52	179	208
Belgium-Luxembourg	133	118	318	233
Denmark	93	102	140	169
France	87	104	196	126
Germany, West	1,620	1,116	704	487
Ireland	--	--	2	4
Netherlands	58	51	56	45
Spain	--	--	2	1
Sweden	35	35	24	25

Country of destination	1959 Quantity	1959 Value	1960 Quantity	1960 Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Cigar binder (cont'd):				
Europe:				
Switzerland	43	67	--	--
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1
Germany, East	988	542	151	83
Africa:				
Algeria	1	1	2	5
Canary Islands	84	79	99	73
Union of South Africa	1	2	--	--
Asia:				
India	1	1	--	--
Philippines	1	2	--	--
Vietnam	--	--	3	2
Hong Kong	--	--	1	1
Oceania:				
New Zealand	--	--	1	1
Total	3,228	2,314	1,925	1,512
Cigar filler:				
North America:				
Canada	12	5	95	43
Mexico	--	--	1	1
Haiti	--	--	1	1
South America:				
Surinam	--	--	1	1
Europe:				
France	140	57	90	41
Ireland	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	14	8	--	--
Asia:				
Vietnam	822	307	308	137
Total	989	378	497	225
Perique:				
North America:				
Canada	3	3	5	5
South America:				
Colombia	1	1	--	--
Europe:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	--	--
Denmark	6	6	4	4
Germany, West	4	4	9	8
Ireland	8	10	10	10
Netherlands	2	2	--	--

Perique (cont'd):				
Europe:				
Norway	26	25	31	29
Switzerland	3	3	--	--
United Kingdom	58	66	46	56
Asia:				
Japan	14	15	--	--
Oceania:				
Australia	3	3	18	17
Total	129	139	123	129
Stems, trimmings, and scrap:				
North America:				
Canada	145	62	87	30
South America:				
Uruguay	83	32	15	6
Europe:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	25	5	60	3
Denmark	342	28	640	51
Germany, West	337	122	8	2
Ireland	--	--	19	1
Netherlands	38	15	280	87
Norway	31	2	--	--
Spain	466	66	--	--
Sweden	970	25	1,645	86
Switzerland	39	6	13	4
United Kingdom	3,543	246	3,770	250
Africa:				
Canary Islands	50	9	18	3
Asia:				
Jordan	263	61	377	78
Vietnam	56	14	--	--
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	27	7	8	3
Oceania:				
Australia	61	1	24	1
Total	6,476	701	6,964	605

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500.

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports by kind and export weight, 1959 and 1960

Kind of tobacco	1959		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Flue-cured	373,723	280,375	407,835	314,838
Burley	31,881	27,218	33,567	27,669
Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured	17,840	8,192	18,820	9,035
Virginia fire- and sun-cured	4,877	3,172	5,121	3,378
Maryland	14,411	9,863	11,412	8,490
Green River	788	449	818	409
One Sucker	2,398	881	314	138
Black Fat, etc.	4,895	4,131	4,478	3,810
Cigar leaf:				
Cigar wrapper	3,979	8,407	3,292	8,206
Cigar binder	3,228	2,314	1,925	1,512
Cigar filler	989	378	497	225
Perique	129	139	123	129
Stems, trimmings and scrap	6,476	701	6,964	605
Total	465,614	346,220	495,166	378,444

U. S. Exports of Tobacco Products - 1960

U.S. exports of tobacco products in 1960 were valued at $97.6 million--an increase of 3.5 percent from 1959.

Cigarettes.--Exports of cigarettes in 1960, at 20.2 billion pieces, were 3 percent larger than the 19.6 billion exported in 1959, and exceeded any previous calendar year since 1948. The value of cigarette exports in 1960 at $87.5 million was 3.7 percent above the value of $84.4 million for 1959. The top 10 markets for U.S. cigarettes in 1960 were, in order of importance: Gibraltar, Hong Kong, France, Netherlands Antilles, Belgium, Singapore, Kuwait, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Italy. Fewer cigarettes, were exported in 1960 to Morocco, Spain, Venezuela, and Cuba. The average export value per 1,000 cigarettes was $4.33 in 1960, compared with $4.31 in 1959.

Cigars and Cheroots.--U.S. exports of cigars and cheroots in 1960 totaled 21.3 million pieces--a drop of 10.5 percent from 1959. Largest markets for cigars and cheroots last year included Australia, Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Bahamas, and Panama Republic. Exports to Australia were 4.0 million and to Canada, 2.4 million. The total value of 1960 exports of cigars and cheroots was $690,000, compared with $583,000 in 1959.

Smoking Tobacco in Packages.--Exports of smoking tobacco in packages in 1960 totaled 908,000 pounds, compared with 664,000 pounds in 1959. The export valuation in 1960 was $1.3 million, compared with $929,000 in 1959. Major markets for smoking tobacco in packages last year included Canada, Denmark, Iceland, and Australia.

Smoking Tobacco in Bulk.--Exports of smoking tobacco in bulk in 1960 totaled 7.7 million pounds, compared with 8.5 million in 1959. This was due mainly to a drop in exports to Spain from 3.0 million in 1959 to none in 1960. Venezuela was the largest market last year, taking 1.3 million pounds, a little more than Mexico. Other principal outlets for smoking tobacco in bulk included the Republic of Panama, Australia, Switzerland, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic. The 1960 export value of smoking tobacco in bulk was $7.4 million compared with $7.5 million in 1959.

Chewing Tobacco and Snuff.--Exports of chewing tobacco and snuff amounted to 783,000 pounds in 1960, a drop of 25 percent from 1959. Australia, as usual, was the largest purchaser, taking 450,000 pounds in 1960. The second-ranking market was the Netherlands, with purchases of 103,000 pounds.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS: United States exports by products and country of destination, calendar years 1959 and 1960 1/

Country of destination	Cigarettes		Cigars and cheroots		Smoking tobacco in packages		Smoking tobacco in bulk		Chewing tobacco and snuff	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	301.5	299.2	2,509	2,392	209	249	--	17	18	16
Mexico	106.9	96.3	274	179	6	6	594	1,269	--	--
Panama Canal Zone	23.7	8.8	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bermuda	100.8	93.8	774	681	7	3	--	1	--	--
Bahamas	98.0	128.4	865	1,461	2	3	--	--	13	6
Costa Rica	22.6	14.5	--	72	--	2/	--	9	--	--
El Salvador	23.6	23.4	17	56	--	1	--	--	--	--
Panama, Republic of	305.9	385.3	1,202	1,086	36	3	831	973	89	100
Cuba	437.8	35.5	--	18	--	--	--	--	1	--
Dominican Republic	98.8	101.8	--	--	--	2/	576	553	--	--
Haiti	19.2	10.1	--	--	1	2/	630	498	--	--
Jamaica	46.5	47.3	50	56	--	1	--	--	--	1
Netherlands Antilles	837.5	985.5	84	112	8	8	--	38	30	22
Argentina	86.5	87.2	--	271	2/	53	33	25	--	--
Bolivia	8.7	12.9	--	--	1	--	467	573	--	--
Colombia	262.0	269.2	440	365	4	1	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	472.0	445.6	--	--	--	2/	269	376	--	--
Peru	301.9	372.4	--	70	2	2	--	23	--	--
Uruguay	166.7	345.6	170	55	--	2	265	82	--	--
Venezuela	2,260.0	116.2	260	141	--	2	139	1,316	--	--
Austria	116.0	115.6	--	10	12	11	--	3	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	890.1	933.3	234	248	17	32	61	1	--	2/
Denmark	431.4	469.0	--	65	43	111	10	2	27	8
France	1,202.4	1,369.7	186	359	25	43	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	426.6	542.0	60	112	22	21	6	2	--	--
Iceland	208.0	205.2	44	162	36	47	--	--	--	--
Ireland	39.0	35.2	200	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Gibraltar	118.7	1,974.6	15	468	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Italy	478.7	594.2	--	10	32	30	165	3	--	--
Netherlands	536.7	599.2	72	78	8	13	2/	4	--	103
Norway	208.5	215.9	310	148	2	1	--	--	--	--
Portugal	10.4	20.3	--	42	4	1	--	7	--	--
Spain	514.6	231.4	--	--	--	2/	2,988	--	--	--
Sweden	535.3	609.1	1,400	454	39	40	7	--	--	--
Switzerland	313.8	454.8	1,170	909	27	23	120	603	--	--
United Kingdom	52.8	208.5	--	283	15	40	4	4	6	11
Finland	51.5	68.7	--	292	7	3	--	--	--	--
Poland	62.9	94.0	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	11.6	40.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Algeria	39.9	43.0	--	--	6	3	44	--	--	--

TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS: United States exports by products and country of destination, calendar years 1959 and 1960 1/

Country of destination	Cigarettes		Cigars and cheroots		Smoking tobacco in packages		Smoking tobacco in bulk		Chewing tobacco and snuff	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Egypt	42.2	50.4	110	256	2/	2	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia	54.3	39.0	--	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Morocco	2,392.2	415.3	344	267	3	5	--	--	--	--
French Somaliland	46.2	11.8	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	41.6	36.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
The Congo (Formerly Belgian Congo)	21.9	37.6	--	150	3	1	--	--	--	--
Western Africa, n.e.c.	29.5	36.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia	149.6	206.9	244	189	1	2	--	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic	15.4	11.2	--	96	1	--	14	--	--	--
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	9.3	9.1	135	98	2/	2/	--	--	--	--
Union of South Africa	60.2	69.2	9,325	1,918	6	2	--	--	--	--
Iran	36.4	22.5	59	203	--	2	--	--	--	2/
Iraq	--	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	62.1	73.3	--	10	1	1	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	231.5	263.6	--	--	4	5	--	--	--	--
Syria	54.0	62.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	627.7	820.5	330	617	3	1	--	2/	--	--
Saudi Arabia	193.7	159.1	645	321	1	2	--	--	1	--
Bahrein (State of)	215.6	345.8	34	247	--	1	--	--	--	--
Japan	25.1	509.0	68	218	2	37	--	--	--	--
Malaya, Federation of	256.3	373.7	--	--	--	1	24	1	--	--
Singapore	677.4	877.0	300	100	3	5	70	44	--	--
Philippines	16.3	14.1	--	--	--	--	101	1	123	--
Vietnam	6.2	2.3	91	18	--	1	136	331	--	--
Cambodia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laos	2.4	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Macao	14.3	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	1,365.0	1,589.9	999	858	16	23	4	--	--	--
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	43.8	26.8	--	150	--	--	54	--	--	--
Australia	103.0	367.9	255	3,978	32	47	809	612	669	450
French Pacific Islands	13.9	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	27
Other countries	539.4	1,046.2	576	828	15	12	46	375	7	39
Total	19,576.0	20,230.4	23,851	21,337	664	908	8,467	7,746	1,045	783
Declared value, 1,000 dollars	84,367	87,463	583	690	929	1,336	7,507	7,409	950	652

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500.

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

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March 1961

TOBACCO PRODUCTION ABOVE LAST YEAR IN FIRST HALF OF 1961

Estimated tobacco production for harvest in the first half of 1961, principally in the Southern Hemisphere, is 2.68 billion pounds--about 2 percent above a year earlier and 31 percent above the 1950-54 average. In some countries, tobacco is harvested in both 6-month periods of the year 1/ but all of their production is summarized in this report.

The major percentage increases in production this year were in Brazil, Burma, Australia, Paraguay, Venezuela, and Thailand. An increase of 35 million pounds is expected for Brazil, and 13 million pounds, or 5 percent is reported for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There were larger plantings of flue-cured tobacco in both countries.

Production by Continents and Areas

North America, including Caribbean Area: Production for harvest in the first half of 1961 is forecast at 260 million pounds--down 12 percent from 1960, but 28 percent above the 203 million pounds in 1959. The drop was in Mexico.

1/ Included are Colombia, Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Thailand.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary published in the monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of March 30, 1961.

South America: Production in South America is forecast at 596 million pounds--11 percent above 1960 and 25 percent above the 1959 harvest of 478 million. Major increases are expected in Brazil (35 million pounds) and Paraguay (8 million pounds). Practically every country in South America expects an increase in 1961 production.

Africa: Total tobacco production in Africa in the first half of 1961 is placed at 399 million pounds, compared with 378 million a year earlier, mainly because of an increase in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. All other African areas are expected to be about the same.

Asia: Production in Asia is expected to reach 1,394 million pounds, compared with 1,392 million in the first half of 1960. Larger crops expected in Burma and Thailand will more than offset drops in India and Pakistan.

Oceania: Production in Australia is forecast at 28.1 million pounds and New Zealand may reach 7.2 million pounds, record crops in both countries.

Production by Type

All of the light types of tobacco, except burley and light sun-cured increased. Production by kinds for the first half of 1961 follows:

Flue-Cured: The forecast of 820 million pounds of flue-cured indicates a rise of about 4 percent above 1960, and 111 percent larger than the 1950-54 average. The largest increases were 22 million pounds in Brazil, 13 million pounds in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 8 million pounds in Australia, and nearly 5 million pounds in Venezuela.

Major decreases in flue-cured production are estimated for India and the Philippines.

Burley: The estimated total production of burley tobacco for harvest the first half of 1961 is forecast at 21.7 million pounds, 12 percent below the 24.6 million in 1960, but well above the 18.2 million pounds in 1959. The largest decline is in Mexico, while Venezuela and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are a little above 1960. All other countries are about the same.

Other Light Air-Cured (including Maryland): Production of other light air-cured types is estimated at 30.3 million pounds, 3 percent above 1960. The Union of South Africa expects a 500,000-pound increase.

Oriental (Turkish) and Semi-Oriental: Production of oriental type leaf in the first half of 1961 is estimated at 20.5 million pounds--up 1.1 million pounds from a year earlier. The greatest rise is in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland--600,000 pounds.

Light Sun-Cured: Production of light sun-cured tobacco is estimated at 176 million pounds, a drop of 4 percent from 184 million in 1960. A large decrease in Mexico is partially offset by increases in Paraguay and Pakistan.

Dark Air-Cured: Dark air-cured is estimated at about 838 million pounds, up 3 percent from 811 million in 1960, and 16 percent above the 720 million harvested in 1959.

Increases are estimated for the Philippines, Brazil, and the Union of South Africa, and declines for the Dominican Republic and Pakistan.

Dark Sun-Cured: Dark sun-cured tobacco for harvest is estimated at 745 million pounds--slightly above 1960 and 9 percent above the 1950-54 average. The major change was an increase in Burma of 21 million pounds. A drop of 10 million pounds is expected in Pakistan.

Fire-Cured: Total production of dark fire-cured tobacco for harvest in the Southern Hemisphere for the first half of 1961 is now estimated at 32.6 million pounds, or 2 percent above 1960. The Rhodesias-Nyasaland expect a 500,000-pound increase. Most other countries are about the same as 1960.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind in the first half of calendar year 1961 with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Type	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	388,187	740,494	786,965	819,960
Burley	11,654	18,190	24,574	21,742
Other light air-cured	19,731	25,213	29,336	30,348
Oriental and semi-oriental	9,522	17,617	19,397	20,452
Light sun-cured	140,820	132,670	184,115	176,040
Dark air-cured	754,534	719,940	810,943	837,517
Dark sun-cured	685,905	706,716	744,437	745,053
Fire-cured	31,109	36,999	32,017	32,550
Total	3/2,047,157	2,397,839	2,631,784	2,683,662

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes the following quantities not identified by kind: The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo), 2,604 thousand pounds, Ruanda-Urundi, 2,000 thousand pounds, and Gabon, Central African Republic and Congo Republic, 1,091 thousand pounds.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone countries, harvested in first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	88	92	115	101	902	675	975	890	79,781	62,081	112,470	89,727
Costa Rica	3	3	3	3	743	578	570	600	2,293	1,656	1,600	1,800
El Salvador	3	2	2	2	470	838	850	850	1,283	1,943	1,975	1,950
Guatemala	7	5	5	6	608	745	627	650	4,233	3,931	2,896	3,905
Honduras	14	8	8	11	507	474	602	640	7,150	3,780	4,815	6,725
Nicaragua	2	3	3	3	906	667	667	667	1,245	2,000	2,000	2,000
Panama, Republic of	2	1	2	2	585	681	771	771	896	933	1,324	1,325
Cuba	145	144	146	137	562	754	788	759	81,755	108,714	115,000	104,000
Dominican Republic	47	50	55	53	867	300	902	849	41,124	14,608	49,604	45,000
Haiti	4	6	6	6	821	424	433	424	3,080	2,000	2,500	2,000
Jamaica	2	2	2	2	753	700	700	700	1,158	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total North America	317	316	347	326	--	--	--	--	223,998	202,846	295,384	259,632
South America:												
Argentina	90	88	99	111	842	694	931	844	75,949	61,067	92,152	93,700
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	734	700	700	700	2,310	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	365	390	421	452	737	712	777	801	268,919	277,812	327,180	362,260
Chile	8	10	9	10	1,736	1,816	1,883	1,808	13,697	18,539	15,597	17,661
Colombia	50	56	40	43	986	1,527	1,570	1,560	49,559	85,627	62,059	67,086
Paraguay	18	17	22	29	952	934	955	988	16,944	15,873	21,000	28,660
Peru	8	6	6	6	935	643	661	667	7,560	3,860	3,968	4,000
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1,012	880	594	600	665	616	440	600
Venezuela	13	8	9	12	913	1,581	1,665	1,635	11,502	12,381	14,991	19,620
Total South America	556	579	610	667	--	--	--	--	447,105	477,875	539,487	595,687

Africa:												
Angola	3	8	8	8	495	550	550	550	1,015	4,400	4,400	4,400
The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo)	4	5	4	4	600	892	743	743	2,604	4,409	3,307	3,300
Ruanda-Urundi	5	5	5	5	450	600	600	600	2,000	2,756	2,800	2,800
Gabon, Central African Republic and Congo Republic	3/	7	7	8	3/	583	590	538	1,091	3,748	3,790	4,300
Kenya	1	1	1	1	721	700	700	700	564	600	600	600
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,435	1,090	1,165	1,200	983	1,098	1,250	1,350
Malagasy Republic	19	19	20	20	504	406	445	445	9,820	7,714	8,900	8,900
Mozambique	5	7	7	7	414	470	470	557	1,936	3,300	3,300	3,900
Nigeria	39	34	32	32	634	652	760	761	24,716	22,067	24,330	24,350
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	298	392	348	369	489	590	736	728	145,952	231,579	256,184	269,000
Tanganyika	15	12	12	12	306	578	508	513	4,591	6,941	6,099	6,150
Uganda	8	11	10	10	380	488	518	530	2,929	5,415	5,180	5,300
Union of South Africa	74	108	89	94	595	720	648	690	44,172	77,700	57,719	65,000
Total Africa	472	610	544	571	--	--	--	--	242,373	371,727	377,859	399,350
Asia:												
Burma	129	100	100	105	795	851	851	1,024	102,258	85,120	85,120	107,520
Ceylon	14	18	19	19	510	472	474	474	7,018	8,500	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	15	23	19	19	1,363	1,534	1,762	1,762	20,034	35,274	33,487	33,485
India	849	897	934	925	670	658	674	670	568,516	584,640	629,440	620,000
Indonesia	345	474	450	450	421	395	410	412	145,322	187,400	184,305	185,500
Pakistan	180	201	201	202	948	1,114	1,089	1,014	170,320	224,000	219,100	205,000
Philippines	109	225	237	295	501	507	596	482	54,407	114,020	141,094	142,265
Thailand	96	151	150	152	362	430	420	440	34,793	64,886	62,939	66,852
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	32	38	50	46	648	578	543	523	20,350	21,974	27,167	24,071
Total Asia	1,769	2,127	2,160	2,213	--	--	--	--	1,123,018	1,325,814	1,391,652	1,393,693
Oceania:												
Australia	7	15	20	29	849	924	1,035	953	6,011	13,970	20,326	28,100
New Zealand	4	4	4	4	1,280	1,586	1,887	1,870	4,652	5,607	7,076	7,200
Total Oceania	11	19	24	33	--	--	--	--	10,663	19,577	27,402	35,300
Total countries shown	3,125	3,651	3,685	3,810	--	--	--	--	2,047,157	2,397,839	2,631,784	2,683,662

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in export statistics.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

FLUE-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	5	4	2	2	1,074	632	892	981	4,949	2,498	2,205	2,425
Costa Rica	1	3/	3/	3/	345	579	580	585	145	261	270	300
El Salvador	2	1	1	1	412	874	875	870	938	1,203	1,225	1,200
Guatemala	1	1	1	1	802	817	708	800	439	1,144	610	823
Honduras	3/	1	1	1	495	1,156	1,084	1,000	150	750	800	1,200
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	1,051	1,000	1,000	1,000	730	900	900	900
Cuba	--	4	5	5	--	917	900	800	--	3,955	4,500	4,000
Jamaica	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	41	50	50	50
South America:												
Argentina	13	21	24	22	990	843	819	818	13,104	17,703	19,665	18,000
Brazil	47	85	92	106	1,013	1,070	1,218	1,269	47,622	90,944	112,067	134,525
Chile	3/	1	1	1	1,324	1,580	1,411	1,476	608	774	877	1,089
Venezuela	6	6	7	10	1,139	1,684	1,516	1,550	6,217	10,192	10,494	15,000
Africa:												
Kenya	3/	4/	4/	4/	631	4/	4/	4/	183	300	300	300
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,306	839	1,028	1,030	616	611	929	1,000
Mozambique	5	6	6	6	410	500	500	600	1,872	3,000	3,000	3,500
Nigeria	3	1	1	1	574	550	565	580	1,492	585	630	650
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	198	220	213	230	592	886	1,044	1,022	116,993	195,229	222,403	235,000
Tanganyika	6	8	8	8	453	596	543	563	2,757	4,769	4,350	4,500
Uganda	2	3	3	3	301	496	496	497	458	1,365	1,380	1,400
Union of South Africa	31	48	40	42	600	660	608	607	18,553	31,700	24,315	25,500
Asia:												
Burma	1	11	8	9	810	409	366	450	486	3,758	2,930	4,030
Ceylon	3	7	7	7	475	470	513	513	1,520	3,300	3,800	3,800
Taiwan (Formosa)	15	23	19	19	1,363	1,534	1,762	1,762	20,034	35,274	33,487	33,485
India	162	183	185	180	628	747	750	739	101,860	136,640	138,880	133,000
Indonesia	25	150	132	130	453	440	400	408	11,399	66,000	52,910	53,000
Pakistan	4	20	17	17	988	865	1,047	1,029	3,800	17,000	18,000	17,500
Philippines	4	121	128	102	579	544	590	608	2,415	65,866	75,397	61,867
Thailand	52	48	46	48	343	442	419	477	17,873	21,236	19,289	22,716
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	1	6	6	6	567	665	665	665	340	4,000	4,000	4,000
Oceania:												
Australia	7	15	20	29	849	924	1,035	953	6,011	13,970	20,326	28,100
New Zealand	4	4	4	4	1,280	1,563	1,885	1,870	4,582	5,517	6,976	7,100
Total all countries shown	600	1,000	979	992	--	--	--	--	388,187	740,494	786,965	819,960

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT AIR-CURED BURLEY: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	1	2	5	2	1,206	695	1,104	1,115	1,703	1,115	5,999	2,205
Costa Rica	4/	3/	3/	3/	4/	596	596	596	1	30	30	30
El Salvador	3/	3/	3/	3/	670	1,038	1,061	1,061	47	440	450	450
Guatemala	3/	1	1	2	721	1,291	708	734	145	904	319	1,102
Honduras	4/	3/	3/	4/	4/	1,290	1,100	4/	4/	30	15	25
Nicaragua	3/	3/	3/	3/	750	800	800	800	60	160	160	160
Cuba	--	2	2	2	--	1,014	938	938	--	1,927	1,500	1,500
South America:												
Argentina	1	1	1	1	985	721	989	990	731	505	692	700
Brazil	3	5	5	5	918	794	761	730	3,125	3,968	3,428	3,527
Chile	3/	3/	1	1	1,064	1,790	1,605	1,647	100	737	1,124	1,043
Venezuela	3	2	2	2	790	1,315	2,052	2,100	2,331	2,079	4,397	4,500
Africa:												
The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo)	4/	1	1	1	4/	536	300	300	4/	662	220	200
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3/	7	7	7	300	512	418	429	1,543	3,343	2,920	3,000
Union of South Africa	--	4/	2	2	--	4/	610	600	--	200	1,220	1,200
Asia:												
India	3	4	4	4	624	500	500	500	1,798	2,000	2,000	2,000
Oceania:												
New Zealand	3/	4/	4/	4/	1,273	4/	4/	4/	70	90	100	100
Total all countries shown	11	25	31	29	--	--	--	--	11,654	18,190	24,574	21,742

See footnotes at end of tables.

OTHER LIGHT AIR-CURED (INCLUDING MARYLAND): Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
South America:												
Argentina	1	1	1	1	900	604	286	290	450	302	143	150
Colombia	--	--	3/	1	--	--	956	959	--	--	330	948
Africa:												
Angola	--	2	2	2	--	650	650	650	--	1,400	1,400	1,400
Gabon, Central African Republic, and Congo Republic:												
Maryland	4/	3	3	3	4/	811	828	830	4/	2,205	2,250	2,300
Mauritius	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,715	1,746	1,894	1,900	367	487	321	350
Malagasy Republic:												
Maryland	17	13	14	14	518	478	536	536	9,063	6,214	7,500	7,500
Nigeria	1	3	7	7	894	900	1,000	1,000	1,251	2,805	7,700	7,700
Union of South Africa	4/	10	7	8	4/	910	927	900	4,000	8,800	6,492	7,000
Asia:												
Pakistan	6	3	3	3	759	1,157	1,067	1,000	4,600	3,000	3,200	3,000
Total all countries shown	25	35	37	39	--	--	--	--	19,731	25,213	29,336	30,348

See footnotes at end of tables.

ORIENTAL AND SEMI-ORIENTAL: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
South America:												
Argentina	--	1	1	1	--	508	635	640	--	253	445	450
Chile	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	551	551	--	--	2	2
Africa:												
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1	2	5	6	373	489	480	500	214	964	2,400	3,000
Union of South Africa	2	2	2	2	450	460	500	500	1,008	900	1,050	1,000
Asia:												
Pakistan	11	16	16	17	769	969	969	970	8,300	15,500	15,500	16,000
Total all countries shown	14	21	24	26	--	--	--	--	9,522	17,617	19,397	20,452

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	40	42	62	52	1,101	666	1,088	1,020	44,489	27,985	67,238	52,910
Costa Rica	2	2	2	2	806	578	550	590	2,147	1,365	1,300	1,470
South America:												
Paraguay:												
Flojo	13	12	16	22	963	991	984	1,030	12,708	11,900	15,750	22,660
Asia:												
India	150	4/	4/	4/	488	4/	4/	4/	73,076	73,920	81,827	80,000
Pakistan	10	17	18	18	840	1,004	1,000	1,056	8,400	17,500	18,000	19,000
Total all countries shown	215	73	98	94	--	--	--	--	140,820	132,670	184,115	176,040

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK AIR-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,006 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	42	44	46	45	681	685	810	724	28,640	30,483	37,028	32,187
El Salvador (including cigar)	3/	1	1	1	788	578	578	578	298	300	300	300
Guatemala:												
Copan	6	3	3	3	588	586	596	600	3,649	1,883	1,967	1,980
Honduras:												
Copan	13	7	7	10	507	419	571	579	7,000	3,000	4,000	5,500
Nicaragua:												
Chilagree	1	2	2	2	725	425	425	425	435	840	840	840
Shade grown	4/	3/	3/	3/	4/	600	600	600	20	100	100	100
Panama	2	1	2	2	585	681	771	771	896	933	1,324	1,325
Dominican Republic:												
Criollo and Olor	47	50	55	53	867	300	902	848	41,124	14,608	49,604	45,000
Haiti	4	6	6	6	821	424	433	424	3,080	2,000	2,500	2,000
Jamaica:												
Cigar	1	1	1	1	800	825	825	825	1,017	1,050	1,050	1,050
Native (cow tongue)	3/	3/	3/	3/	500	500	500	500	100	100	100	100
South America:												
Argentina:												
Native	65	58	61	75	827	668	1,054	903	53,754	38,717	64,286	67,700
Cigar												
Bahia and Cuerda	7	4	8	8	733	616	631	630	4,780	2,463	5,047	5,000
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	734	700	700	700	2,310	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil:												
Bahia and other cigar	94	100	115	118	640	647	652	660	60,131	63,933	74,956	77,161
Twist	151	160	169	175	678	620	633	630	102,435	99,207	106,923	110,230
Other 5/	70	40	40	48	795	494	745	760	55,606	19,760	29,806	36,817
Colombia:												
Native Garcia and Cubita	42	51	36	38	995	1,498	1,552	1,575	41,666	76,257	55,887	59,855
Other	8	5	4	4	940	1,806	1,597	1,620	7,893	9,370	5,842	6,283
Paraguay:												
Fuerte	5	5	6	7	921	795	875	857	4,236	3,973	5,250	6,000
Peru	8	6	6	6	935	643	661	667	7,560	3,860	3,968	4,000
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1,012	880	594	600	665	616	440	600
Venezuela	4	3/	3/	3/	705	557	550	550	2,954	110	100	120
Africa:												
Angola	3	6	6	6	495	500	500	500	1,015	3,000	3,000	3,000
The Congo Republic (formerly Belgian Congo):												
Cigar wrapper, filler and binder	4/	3/	1	1	4/	1,780	892	892	4/	440	441	450
Other	4/	2	2	2	4/	1,070	892	892	4/	2,645	2,205	2,200
Ruanda Urundi	4/	5	5	5	4/	600	600	600	4/	2,756	2,800	2,800
Gabon, Central African Republic and Congo Republic	4/	4	4	5	4/	416	416	400	4/	1,543	1,540	2,000
Kenya	3/	4/	4/	4/	774	4/	4/	4/	381	300	300	300
Malagasy Republic:												
Corse	2	6	6	6	375	250	240	240	757	1,500	1,400	1,400
Nigeria:												
Native tabacum	35	30	24	24	628	630	667	667	21,973	18,677	16,000	16,000
Tanganyika	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	420	638	638	250
Uganda	2	1	1	1	292	450	450	400	459	450	400	400
Union of South Africa	41	48	38	40	502	750	648	757	20,611	36,100	24,642	30,300
Asia:												
Ceylon	8	9	9	9	456	424	430	430	3,644	3,600	3,700	3,700
Indonesia:												
Sumatra cigar, Deli	12	9	10	10	623	628	770	750	7,338	5,940	7,700	7,500
Other	308	315	308	310	410	367	402	403	126,585	115,460	123,695	125,000
Pakistan:												
Cigar	2	4	4	5	700	1,214	1,238	1,000	1,500	5,100	5,200	4,500
Other	65	68	70	70	1,041	1,176	1,078	1,014	67,600	80,000	75,000	71,000
Philippines	105	104	109	193	498	464	603	417	51,992	48,154	65,697	80,398
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	31	32	44	40	650	562	527	502	20,010	17,974	23,167	20,071
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES SHOWN	1,188	1,191	1,213	1,333	--	--	--	--	754,534	719,940	810,943	837,517

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Cuba:												
Vuelta Abajo 6/ (including wrapper, binder, and filler)	59	59	59	55	630	923	974	945	36,966	54,742	57,500	52,000
Semi-Vuelta (filler)	10	9	10	10	407	424	500	407	4,000	3,773	5,000	4,000
Remedios	70	65	65	60	486	625	646	633	34,148	40,565	42,000	38,000
Partido (shade grown wrapper) 6/	3	3	3	3	652	821	1,000	1,000	2,198	2,332	3,000	3,000
Oriente (cigarette and chewing)	3	2	2	2	1,320	718	750	750	4,443	1,420	1,500	1,500
South America:												
Chile:												
Paraguayan	5	8	6	7	2,050	1,804	1,938	1,851	10,249	14,165	11,720	13,580
Havana	2	1	1	1	1,370	1,959	1,923	1,849	2,740	2,863	1,808	1,947
Other	--	--	3/	--	--	--	798	--	--	--	66	--
Africa:												
Mozambique	3/	1	1	1	175	200	200	275	64	300	300	400
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	8	14	18	16	540	405	387	375	4,503	5,564	6,970	6,000
Asia:												
Burma 7/	128	91	92	96	794	870	894	1,088	101,772	81,362	82,190	103,490
India	534	4/	4/	4/	734	4/	4/	4/	391,782	372,080	406,733	405,000
Pakistan	82	72	72	72	928	1,163	1,147	1,007	76,120	83,900	82,000	72,000
Thailand	44	103	104	104	383	424	420	424	16,920	43,650	43,650	44,136
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES SHOWN	948	428	433	427	--	--	--	--	685,905	706,716	744,437	745,053

See footnotes at end of tables.

FIRE-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production of specified South Temperate Zone Countries, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
South America:												
Argentina:												
Kentucky	3	2	3	3	935	562	625	600	3,130	1,124	1,874	1,700
Africa:												
The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo)	4/	1	1	1	4/	675	595	595	4/	662	441	450
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	91	149	105	110	250	177	205	200	22,699	26,479	21,491	22,000
Tanganyika	3/	4	4	4	3/	383	278	350	1,414	1,534	1,111	1,400
Uganda	5	7	6	6	435	515	566	583	2,012	3,600	3,400	3,500
Asia:												
Ceylon	3	2	2	2	702	750	750	750	1,854	1,600	1,500	1,500
Pakistan	4/	2	2	2	4/	1,176	1,294	1,176	4/	2,000	2,200	2,000
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES SHOWN	102	167	123	128	--	--	--	--	31,109	36,999	32,017	32,550

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in export statistics.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 500 acres.
4/ Not available.
5/ May include some light air-cured.
6/ Includes shade grown wrapper which is fire-cured.
7/ Some of the Burmese tobacco might be classed as dark air-cured.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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TOBACCO
FT 8-61
March 1961

ABOUT 298 MILLION POUNDS OF TOBACCO PROGRAMED UNDER TITLE I, P.L. 480

Sale of approximately $218.2 million worth of tobacco, or about 298.0 million pounds, has been provided for under Title I of Public Law 480 as of December 31, 1960. The total includes sales through 68 agreements with 24 countries since the beginning of the Public Law 480 program in 1954-55.

Table 1.--Tobacco: Sales agreements under Title I, Public Law 480 as of December 31, 1960

Country 1/	Estimated Quantity	Value
	Million pounds	Million dollars
Austria	7.4	4.8
Brazil	.4	.8
Burma	3.7	2.8
Chile	2.0	2.0
China (Taiwan)	9.1	7.7
Colombia	2.0	2.1
Ecuador	.4	.7
Finland	23.3	16.0
France	19.8	12.5
Iceland	1.6	1.7
India	8.6	8.5
Indonesia	27.9	16.8
Israel	1.4	.9
Italy	26.1	20.4
Japan	9.8	7.8
Korea	8.5	6.6
Pakistan	6.9	5.8
Poland	2.0	1.5
Spain	34.3	24.9
Thailand	5.4	3.9
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	20.4	15.4
United Kingdom	52.9	38.0
Uruguay	6.8	6.1
Viet Nam	17.3	10.5
Total	298.0	218.2

1/ Since December 31, 1960, additional agreements have been signed. The value and estimated quantity are listed on Table 2.

TABLE 2.--Tobacco: Authorized purchases under Title I, Public Law 480 signed, but shipments not completed as of December 31, 1960

Country	Date Signed	Estimated Quantity	Value	Purchase Authorization		
		Million pounds	Million dollars	Number	End of Contracting Period	End of Shipping Period
Burma	5/27/58	1.30	1.00	33-13	May 31, 1961	June 30, 1961
Chile	11/8/60	1.50	1.50	12-24	September 30, 1961	December 31, 1961
Colombia 1/	10/6/59	1.10	1.10	25-29	January 31, 1961	April 29, 1961
France	12/8/60	3.31	2.50	27-10	May 31, 1961	June 30, 1961
Iceland 1/	4/6/60	.44	.40	40-38	January 31, 1961	February 28, 1961
India	9/23/60	2.00	2.00	39-51	May 31, 1961	June 30, 1961
Pakistan 2/	3/11/61	4.00	4.00			
Poland	7/21/60	2.20	1.50	41-46	April 29, 1961	March 31, 1961
Spain	6/22/60	5.14	3.6	17-73	March 31, 1961	June 30, 1961
Spain 1/	6/22/60	1.33	1.0	17-74	May 31, 1961	June 30, 1961
Taiwan	8/30/60	2.00	1.70	37-29	May 31, 1961	June 30, 1961
U.A.R. (Egypt)	3/26/60	.22	.16	46-32	April 29, 1960	May 31, 1961
Viet Nam	10/15/59	7.58	4.70	45-02	May 31, 1961	June 30, 1961

1/ Tobacco Products. 2/ The purchase authorization has not been issued as of March 15, 1961

TABLE 3.--Tobacco: Percentages by type exported under Public Law 480 as of December 31, 1960, compared with total exports for selected periods

Calendar year	Flue-cured	Burley	Dark fired Ky.-Tenn.	Dark-fired Virginia	All cigar	All other
1935-39 Average	74.4	2.5	11.6	2.2	.3	9.0
1947-51 Average	79.8	6.7	5.1	1.2	2.0	5.2
1955-59 Average	82.7	5.7	4.2	.9	1.5	5.0
1959	80.3	6.8	3.8	1.0	1.8	6.3
1960	82.4	6.8	3.8	1.0	1.1	4.9
Public Law 480 as of December 31 1960	78.7	12.3	1.0	.1	2.0	5.9

Table 4.--Tobacco, unmanufactured: U. S. exports under Public Law 480, by types and countries of destination, from the beginning of the program, January 1955 through December 31, 1960 1/

(Declared weight)

Country	Flue-cured		Burley		Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.		Dark-fired Virginia		Maryland		Dark Air-cured		Cigar leaf		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria	4,686	2,858	1,678	900	229	185	547	476	0	0	0	0	284	378	7,424	4,797
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	718	312	718
Burma	3,078	2,117	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,103	2,137
Chile	381	340	103	95	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485	436
China (Taiwan)	6,972	5,997	132	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,104	6,104
Colombia 2/	601	601	369	374	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	11	16	1,010	1,020
Ecuador	272	211	148	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	329
Finland	20,214	10,916	4,285	2,677	499	147	104	46	0	0	660	315	0	0	25,762	14.101
France	5,152	4,297	635	519	8,522	4,243	0	0	157	124	0	0	0	0	14,466	9,183
Iceland 2/	1,006	915	647	598	66	25	0	0	45	42	0	0	0	0	1,764	1,580
India	6,488	6,274	30	27	1	1	26	20	0	0	11	8	12	28	6,568	6,358
Indonesia	23,336	14,144	48	17	878	538	0	0	0	0	55	20	0	0	24,317	14,719
Israel	1,364	935	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	7	1,371	943
Italy	13,355	10,484	8,337	6,990	3,750	2,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,442	20,370
Japan	8,055	6,662	1,736	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,791	7,827
Korea	8,237	6,506	249	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,486	6,729
Pakistan	6,835	5,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,835	5,813
Poland	1,384	1,067	193	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,577	1,234
Spain 2/	14,054	11,729	8,551	7,312	968	258	0	0	2,834	1,305	55	18	352	154	26,864	20,776
Thailand	5,441	4,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,441	4,047
U.A.R. (Egypt)	18,176	10,831	4,316	3,669	1,158	331	0	0	110	65	0	0	1	4	23,761	14,900
United Kingdom	52,905	38,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,905	38,074
Uruguay	5,732	5,412	1,209	1,121	27	23	0	0	14	9	0	0	9	27	6,991	6,592
Vietnam	8,896	6,522	912	779	497	182	0	0	1,005	405	0	0	1,847	767	13,157	8,655
Total	216,620	156,752	33,603	26,878	16,596	8,830	677	542	4,245	1,980	781	361	2,834	2,099	275,536	197,442

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The value of the leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 5.--Tobacco, Unmanufactured: U. S. exports under Public Law 480, by countries of destination, calendar years 1955-60

(Declared weight)

Country	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		Total	
	Million Pounds	Million Dollars	Million Pounds	Million Dollars	Million Pounds	Million Dollars	Million Pounds	Million Dollars	Million Pounds	Million Dollars	Million Pounds	Million Dollars	Million Pounds	Million Dollars
Austria	.7	.5	4.9	3.0	.3	.3	1.5	1.0	0	0	0	0	7.4	4.8
Brazil	0	0	.1	.2	0	0	.1	.3	0	0	.1	.1	.3	.6
Burma	0	0	.7	.5	1.4	.7	.4	.2	.1	.1	.5	.3	3.1	1.8
Chile	0	0	.2	.2	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	.2	.2	.5	.5
China (Taiwan)	0	0	1.5	1.3	.5	.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.6	7.1	6.0
Colombia 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5	.6	0	0	.5	.5	1.0	1.1
Ecuador	0	0	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	.5	.5
Finland	3.9	2.2	5.4	3.0	2.1	1.2	5.0	2.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	2.4	25.8	14.1
France	.9	.7	0	0	3.1	1.4	6.8	4.5	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	14.5	9.2
Iceland 1/	0	0	0	0	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	1.8	1.6
India	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.2	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.9	.5	.4	6.6	6.3
Indonesia	0	0	13.6	7.2	10.0	7.0	.5	.4	.2	.2	0	0	24.3	14.8
Israel	.3	.2	.3	.2	2/	2/	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3	.2	1.4	.9
Italy	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.0	7.3	5.6	3.0	2.5	25.4	20.4
Japan	6.6	5.1	3.2	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.8	7.8
Korea	0	0	6.1	4.6	2.4	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	6.7
Pakistan	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	0	.0	0	0	1.1	1.0	6.8	5.8
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
Spain 1/	1.2	.9	4.9	3.3	2.5	2.0	6.4	5.3	11.3	8.9	.5	.5	26.8	20.9
Thailand	2.6	2.0	0	0	2.4	1.8	.4	.3	0	0	0	0	5.4	4.1
U.A.R. (Egypt)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.3	8.4	10.5	6.5	23.8	14.9
United Kingdom	22.4	15.7	24.2	17.5	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.4	0	0	0	0	52.9	38.2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0	6.6	0	0	7.0	6.6
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	2.6	5.3	3.3	4.2	2.8	13.2	8.7
Total	43.8	31.4	71.1	48.5	35.7	26.6	37.9	28.3	55.7	40.7	31.2	22.0	275.5	197.4

1/ The value of the leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480. 2/ Less than 50,000.

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TOBACCO
FT 9-61
April 1961

U. S. TOBACCO IMPORTS SET RECORD IN 1960

U. S. imports of tobacco for consumption 1/ set a record in 1960, totaling 159.9 million pounds, compared with 151.7 million pounds in 1959. The 1960 imports were 57 percent larger than the average for 1950-54.

The value of U. S. imports of tobacco for consumption in 1960 totaled $115.7 million, broken down as follows: cigarette leaf, $84.7 million; cigar wrapper, $2.8 million; cigar filler, unstemmed, $5.2 million; cigar filler, stemmed, $11.0 million; scrap, $12.0 million; and stems, $21,000.

Most U. S. tobacco imports consist of oriental leaf for blending with domestic tobaccos in cigarette manufacture, and cigar filler and scrap. U. S. imports and use of foreign-grown leaf have risen steadily in the past decade.

Cigarette Leaf Imports.--Imports for consumption of cigarette leaf in 1960 totaled 119.1 million pounds--up 6.4 percent from 1959. In 1950-54, cigarette leaf imports averaged 76.4 million pounds. Turkey and Greece, combined, supplied nearly 107 million pounds, or about 90 percent of the total last year. Other principal sources were Yugoslavia and Italy.

Imports for consumption are assumed to be a fairly reliable indicator of manufacturers' use of foreign-grown tobaccos. In recent years, the average percentage of imported leaf used in cigarettes has risen rather substantially.

1/ Duty-paid imports include withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption and releases from customs custody immediately upon arrival.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the U. S. duty on imported cigarette leaf was 35 cents per pound. Gradual reductions have been made, and the current tariff rate is 12 3/4 cents per pound, except for countries in the Soviet bloc (excluding Poland), for which the 1930 rate applies.

Cigar Tobacco Imports.--Imports for consumption of cigar filler and scrap rose a little in 1960 to 39.2 million pounds, from 37.8 million in 1959. In 1950-54, imports for consumption of these 2 categories averaged 23.8 million pounds annually. Cigar wrapper in 1960 remained about the same as in 1959.

Cuba was the largest supplier of cigar filler, scrap, and wrapper in 1960. Imports of cigar filler (stemmed and unstemmed) from that country last year totaled 11.1 million pounds and scrap, 13.8 million. In 1959, however, imports for consumption of Cuban cigar filler totaled 12.9 million pounds, and scrap, 16.1 million.

The drop in imports for consumption of Cuban tobaccos last year was more than offset by larger imports from the Philippines and several other less important sources, including Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia. Cuban and Philippine cigar tobaccos receive preferential tariff treatment in the U. S. market.

General Imports.--General imports of tobacco consist mainly of arrivals going into bonded storage warehouses together with much smaller quantities of direct entries for consumption immediately upon arrival. They should not be confused with imports for consumption, which are largely duty-paid withdrawals from bonded storage.

In 1960, general imports (arrivals) of unmanufactured tobacco totaled about 178 million pounds, compared with some 200 million pounds in 1959. General imports of cigarette leaf were about 113 million pounds, compared with 139 million in 1959.

But general imports of cigar filler and scrap were larger in 1960, totaling nearly 65 million pounds, compared with 61 million in 1959. General imports (mainly arrivals) of Cuban filler and scrap in 1960 totaled more than 45 million pounds compared with 42 million in 1959. In 1960, there were much larger general imports of cigar leaf from the Dominican Republic and Colombia than in 1959.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. imports for consumption, by principal countries of origin, for specified periods

Commodity and country	Average 1934-38	Average 1945-49	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigarette leaf:									
Turkey	18,225	43,934	53,802	57,686	61,528	60,001	65,087	69,592	74,379
Greece	18,803	6,301	13,280	17,872	18,881	23,271	28,504	31,601	32,310
Syria	542	3,567	3,579	2,421	1,587	1,178	1,059	872	722
Italy	4,239	--	1,025	1,504	1,826	1,515	1,744	1,788	1,947
Cyprus	66	1	247	297	524	501	1,320	968	1,133
Yugoslavia	--	282	1,011	3,523	2,899	3,558	3,964	4,573	5,482
Other countries	2,506	4,403	3,491	373	702	1,174	2,965	2,483	3,127
Total	44,381	58,488	76,435	83,676	87,947	91,198	104,643	111,877	119,100
Cigar wrapper:									
Netherlands	2/ 1,931	--	3	1	--	1	--	--	--
Indonesia	--	894	664	326	137	124	79	20	4
Cuba	155	286	383	497	600	586	513	532	593
Other countries	588	21	10	1	2	4	--	43	1
Total	2,674	1,201	1,060	825	739	715	592	595	598
Cigar filler:									
Unstemmed									
Cuba	4,130	4,288	4,231	5,027	3,779	2,968	3,125	3,731	4,014
Philippines	--	48	182	--	474	--	92	1	101
Other countries	3	23	18	4	9	19	118	71	614
Stemmed:									
Cuba	7,127	13,770	10,190	8,804	9,229	8,814	9,022	9,141	7,041
Philippines	--	28	572	--	235	235	327	168	512
Other countries	28	2	5	6	4	123	72	--	--
Total	11,288	18,159	15,198	13,841	13,730	12,159	12,756	13,112	12,282
Scrap:									
Cuba	2,885	5,217	7,557	9,350	11,293	12,336	13,755	16,138	13,795
Philippines	2,363	330	1,017	2,455	5,788	6,060	5,479	7,439	9,886
Canada	--	--	26	--	37	46	109	139	194
Other countries	--	6	14	10	23	1	108	964	3/ 3,044
Total	5,248	5,553	8,614	11,815	17,141	18,443	19,451	24,680	26,919
Stems:									
Cuba	--	--	132	585	822	1,196	617	906	204
United Kingdom	1,738	4	393	473	540	392	345	299	449
Ireland	6	--	--	--	--	34	118	184	25
Other countries	707	734	74	18	--	--	--	33	323
Total	2,451	738	599	1,076	1,362	1,622	1,080	1,422	1,001
GRAND TOTAL	66,042	84,139	101,906	111,233	120,919	124,137	138,522	151,686	159,900

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indonesian leaf shipped through the Netherlands. 3/ From Peru, 1,691,485 pounds; Turkey, 426,404 pounds; Dominican Republic, 316,147 pounds; Colombia, 237,824 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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TOBACCO
FT 10-61
May 1961

BELGIUM EXPANDING TOBACCO IMPORTS FROM MANY SOURCES

SUMMARY

Belgium's leaf tobacco imports which have been rising since 1954, reached a record of 64.5 million pounds in 1960. Most major suppliers, except the United States, have shared in the larger imports. However, the United States supplied 27 percent of Belgium's leaf imports in 1960 and is still by far the most important source. Belgian imports of U. S. tobacco have remained fairly stable during recent years, while purchases of lower-priced, competitive tobaccos have sharply increased. Rising output of tobacco products and a sharp reduction in domestic leaf production have increased demand for imported tobacco.

Over 90 percent of Belgium's annual leaf requirements are now imported, making the country the sixth largest tobacco importer. The source of greater leaf purchases is strongly determined by cost, since the government fixes the prices of tobacco products, forcing manufacturers to purchase more lower-quality leaf. The average price paid for U. S. tobacco is about 11 cents per pound higher than that paid for leaf from all other sources.

Belgium is expected to import more tobacco in the future for the following reasons:

(1) Total consumption of all tobacco products, combined, has continued to rise every year since 1954, due to growing population and per capita consumption. The population is rising about 1 percent annually, and per capita consumption increased at an annual average of 1.1 percent from 1954 through 1959. If per capita consumption remains at about 7.3 pounds per adult, the population increase alone will mean that at least an additional .5 million pounds of tobacco will be used annually.

(2) Exports of tobacco products are rising rapidly, especially cigarettes and cigarillos. Belgium exported 7.3 million pounds of cigarettes in 1960--more than double the 3.1 million pounds exported as recently as 1956. Exports of cigarillos in 1960 were triple the 1956 level. Belgium is the fourth largest cigarette exporter. Its cigarette exports are likely to continue upward for it has the lowest priced cigarettes in Northern Europe.

(3) Domestic leaf use is down, due to declining production, which was only 2.2 million pounds in 1960, compared with over 20 million pounds during some prewar years.

(4) Incomes have been rising in recent years due to expanding industrial activity.

(5) Imports of unmanufactured tobacco are not restricted. The present tariff of U.S. 3.8 cents per pound of unstemmed tobacco is one of the lowest in Europe. The expected higher Common Market ad valorem tariff on external tobaccos is not yet in effect, and the final date when the full Common Market duty will be imposed on leaf imports is still undetermined. Manufacturers may build up stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the immediate future while the current, low Belgian specific duty is still effective.

Production Small

The Belgian tobacco crop of only 2.2 million pounds in 1960 was unusually small due to a severe outbreak of the "Blue Mold" fungus disease. In 1959 the crop totaled 6.8 million pounds with yields in West Flanders exceeding 2,000 pounds per acre.

Tobacco cultivation is losing its appeal to Belgian farmers. The fungus disease, extensive labor, and more profit from alternative crops are likely to prevent any resurgence in Belgium's tobacco production. Most of the domestically-grown tobacco is used in smoking tobacco and lower priced cigarettes, and is a dark air-cured, coarse type of leaf. During the prewar period about 25 percent of the leaf used was grown by local farmers, compared with less than 10 percent now.

Manufacturing

Tobacco manufacturers and dealers have maintained leaf stocks at around 60 million pounds for the last few years. In 1960 they began to build up stocks in expectation of higher duties.

Cigarette manufacturers are using more flue-cured tobacco from Rhodesia and India. The actual volume of U. S. flue-cured used has not declined much, however, due to increased cigarette output.

The use of burley from Italy and Japan is also rising, but still accounts for less than 3 percent of the leaf used in cigarettes. About one-fifth of the leaf used in cigarette manufacture is oriental, primarily from Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Manufacturers use dark tobaccos from Paraguay, Argentina, Poland, Rumania, and Hungary for blending in lower-priced cigarettes, smoking mixtures and cigarillos.

About 90 percent of the cigarettes produced are the "Belgian-taste" type. This type is a blend of flue-cured, oriental, burley, Maryland and dark tobaccos. About 8 percent of the cigarettes produced are the oriental type and 2 percent the American-blended type.

The United States now supplies less than half the leaf used in cigarette manufacture, compared with over 60 percent during 1947-51. Utilization of dark fire-cured tobaccos from the United States and other sources has declined due to smaller output of smoking tobacco. Small quantities of Green River and One Sucker tobacco are also used by smoking mixture manufacturers. Indonesian tobacco is used with domestic tobacco in manufacturing smoking mixtures and, to a lesser extent, cigars. Dark air-cured leaf from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba is used primarily in cigars and cigarillos.

The Belgian tobacco industry is operated by free enterprise and employs about 10,000 workers. No one company has over 50 percent of the market. The most important cigarette factories are in Brussels, Antwerp, and Charleroi. Grammont and Antwerp are important cigar centers. About 75 small firms producing cigars, cigarillos, and smoking tobacco are located throughout the country.

Many Countries Share in Growing Leaf Trade

About 20 leaf exporting countries consider Belgium one of their leading markets for tobacco. The most important suppliers in 1960, in order, were the United States, Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Brazil, Greece and the Dominican Republic. Belgium has been a market for more than 500,000 pounds of leaf from each of the 20 major suppliers in recent years. All of the 20 major suppliers have increased shipments to Belgium since 1956 except the United States, Philippines, and Turkey. Belgium is usually the most important leaf export market for Argentina and Paraguay.

The United States supplied 47 percent of the average 49 million pounds imported during 1951-55, compared with only 27 percent in 1960. Belgium's leaf imports from the Rhodesian Federation, Greece, Brazil, and Dominican Republic, ranged from about 4 to 7 million pounds from each of these important suppliers in recent years. Countries furnishing from 1 to 3 million pounds of leaf to Belgium in recent years include India, Paraguay, Indonesia, Italy, Argentina, Turkey, Bulgaria, Poland, and Cuba.

Belgian purchases of leaf from Eastern Europe have risen rapidly in recent years. Total imports from Communist Bloc exporters in 1959 reached 4.2 million pounds, more than quadruple the .9 million pounds from these countries during 1951-55. Imports from Bulgaria and Poland have exceeded 1 million pounds in recent years. No tobacco was imported from Poland prior to 1957 and only about .7 million pounds from Bulgaria during 1951-55. Imports from Hungary at 559,000 pounds in 1959 were more than 4 times the level of purchases during 1951-55. Imports from Mainland China rose from 51 thousand pounds in 1956 to 548 thousand pounds in 1959.

Belgium's leaf imports have been steadily rising since 1954. The Rhodesian Federation and Greece have had the largest gain in volume. Belgium imported nearly 7 times more tobacco from these 2 sources in 1960 than in 1951-55. Some of the other rapidly growing suppliers to this expanding tobacco market are: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Italy, and Japan.

Belgium is importing more light cigarette tobaccos as cigarette consumption continues to rise. More and more light cigarette leaf (flue-cured, burley, and oriental) is being purchased from non-U.S. sources, especially Rhodesias-Nyasaland, India, Italy, and Greece. Imports of cigar leaf are also increasing, particularly from Brazil and Cuba.

Trade in Tobacco Products Increasing

Belgium is the world's fourth largest exporter of tobacco products, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, and Bulgaria. Trade between the Netherlands and Belgium has increased sharply in recent years. There is no tariff on tobacco products moving between the 2 countries.

About 86 percent of the 8.3 million pounds of tobacco products exported by Belgium in 1960 went to the Netherlands. Cigarette exports were 7.3 million pounds in 1960 due to larger shipments to the Netherlands and other Common Market members.

Belgium exported 1 million pounds of cigars and cigarillos in 1960 and was the world's second largest exporter of these products. The Netherlands took about 84 percent of the total shipments. Other important markets in recent years include Algeria, Portugal, the Congo, and Norway.

Belgium imported about 3.1 million pounds of tobacco products in 1960. About 39 percent of the products imported consisted of cigarettes, 29 percent cigars, 17 percent smoking tobacco, 6 percent cigarillos, and 9 percent chewing tobacco and snuff. About 87 percent of the tobacco products were imported from the Netherlands, and most of the rest from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Smokers Shifting to Cigarettes

The shift away from smoking tobacco to cigarettes, cigars, and cigarillos continued in 1960. With a per capita consumption of 1,544 cigarettes for the population 15 years of age and over there is room for further growth.

Cigarette consumption rose 5.9 percent in 1960--to almost 11 billion pieces. Consumption of both cigars and cigarillos is rising rapidly while the use of chewing tobacco and snuff remains small. Cigarettes accounted for about 56 percent of the tobacco products consumed in 1960 compared with only 41 percent in 1946. Smoking tobacco declined to about 36 percent of total consumption in 1960. (Smoking tobacco accounted for 67 percent of the tobacco products consumed in the immediate pre-war period, and cigarettes only 26 percent). Consumption of cigars and cigarillos reached 882 million pieces in 1960.

About 52 million pounds of tobacco products were used in 1960.

"Belgian-taste" cigarettes are gaining in popularity. "Belge", a Belgian-type cigarette brand, is blended with a variety of mostly darker tobaccos. It is popular among industrial workers and sells for about U. S. 18 cents per pack. Other popular brands of Belgian taste cigarettes include "Welta", "Bastos" and "Buele D'Or". "St. Michel" and "Buele National" are popular brands of American-type cigarettes.

Smokers buy most of their tobacco products from shops which carry a complete line of tobacco products. Some of these shops with attractive advertisements denoting a corner location are operated by large tobacco manufacturers.

Filter-tipped cigarettes accounted for about 25 percent of Belgium's total output in 1957 and 30 percent in 1960. "Zemir" is a popular filter-tipped brand selling for over U. S. 25 cents per pack.

Taxes and Prices

About $172 million worth of tobacco products were sold in Belgium in 1960, of which $92 million or 53 percent was government revenue. In addition, more than $2 million was also collected from custom duties. The present import duty on unstemmed tobacco entering Belgium is equivalent to U. S. 3.8 cents per pound, much less than the duties proposed under the Common Market tariff.

Most of the Treasury revenues are derived from the excise tax on tobacco products and a smaller sum from the transmission (sales) tax. Excise taxes account for 62 percent of the retail price of cigarettes, 40 percent of the price of smoking tobacco, 20 percent of the price of cigarillos and 14 percent of the price of cigars. The sales tax on higher priced cigars is 5 percent, cigarettes and smoking tobacco 4 percent, cigarillos 1 percent and cigars selling for less than 20 cents each, 1 percent of the retail price.

The average retail price per pack of 20 cigarettes in 1960 was about U. S. 20 cents. Some Belgian-type cigarettes sell for only 8 to 10 cents per pack. Most American-type cigarettes sell for about 25 cents. The average price per cigar is 7 cents each and a pack of 10 cigarillos cost 24 cents. Smoking tobacco cost only $1.18 per pound in 1959.

Cigarette sales in 1960 totaled $109.9 million, smoking tobacco (excluding chewing and snuff) $30.7 million, cigarillos $15.6 million and cigars $15.5 million.

BELGIUM: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by country of origin, averages 1935-39, 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Origin	Average 1935-39	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States......	13,172	23,052	20,320	19,101	17,399	16,550	17,617
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	4	1,128	2,621	4,182	4,627	5,214	7,339
Brazil............	1,776	4,020	3,580	4,325	4,546	4,958	4,625
Greece............	1,199	590	1,838	3,148	3,882	4,092	4,325
Dominican Republic	515	3,635	3,704	4,279	4,301	4,043	3,948
Netherlands 1/.....	7,058	969	1,585	1,874	2,064	2,555	3,161
Paraguay..........	1,157	1,775	1,856	1,997	2,458	2,379	2,487
India.............	33	2,486	2,937	3,399	3,865	3,955	2,463
Indonesia.........	5,365	2,619	1,887	1,371	1,605	1,931	2,352
Argentina.........	410	139	290	1,315	1,249	1,539	1,825
Turkey............	851	3,953	2,321	2,114	1,651	1,312	1,561
Poland............	--	--	--	189	1,000	1,131	1,208
Italy.............	1,337	516	1,153	1,213	1,788	1,799	1,199
Philippines.......	398	846	1,248	1,299	1,056	933	922
Japan.............	--	2/ 15	113	364	507	479	511
Rumania...........	--	2/ 55	536	719	558	812	137
Bulgaria..........	621	756	973	1,176	1,064	1,197	3/
Others............	6,003	2,327	3,085	3,830	4,204	4,334	8,849
Total............	39,899	48,881	50,047	55,895	57,824	59,213	64,529

1/ Re-exports. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Included in others.

BELGIUM: Prices paid for imported unmanufactured tobacco by country of origin, annual 1957-60

Origin	1957	1958	1959	1960
	U. S. cents per pound			
Bulgaria........................	27.4	26.5	26.3	26.1
Greece..........................	33.3	31.7	33.5	31.7
Italy...........................	25.8	31.5	37.1	37.5
Turkey..........................	44.4	46.2	41.6	34.0
Yugoslavia......................	32.7	30.1	30.7	29.2
India...........................	17.8	19.6	19.9	19.7
Indonesia.......................	106.2	87.3	78.0	68.1
Philippines.....................	31.5	34.0	33.4	30.6
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.............	31.8	38.0	38.9	33.6
United States...................	45.4	48.5	50.3	50.4
Dominican Republic..............	23.7	25.2	25.8	26.4
Argentina.......................	19.5	20.3	19.5	19.8
Brazil..........................	29.9	29.7	28.3	29.8
Colombia........................	35.4	44.9	40.2	28.7
Paraguay........................	22.3	21.1	21.0	19.6

BELGIUM: Exports of tobacco products, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Types	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigarettes.......	1,976	3,118	4,197	5,166	6,585	7,295
Cigars...........	67	137	168	230	269	390
Cigarillos.......	88	181	357	359	455	615
Smoking tobacco..	583	24	20	28	30	18
Total Products shown	2,714	3,460	4,742	5,783	7,339	8,318

BELGIUM: Consumption of tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-60

Years	Cigarettes	Smoking tobacco	Cigars	Cigarillos
	Million pieces	1,000 pounds	Million pieces	Million pieces
Average 1935-39....	5,113	29,440	191	569
Annual:				
1946............	6,385	22,363	124	301
1947............	8,550	21,695	93	234
1948............	9,057	21,519	87	260
1949............	8,415	22,011	85	261
1950............	8,399	21,519	81	261
1951............	8,197	21,285	91	285
1952............	8,115	23,109	123	383
1953............	8,217	22,152	131	445
1954............	8,264	21,715	148	510
1955............	8,652	20,911	158	537
1956............	9,132	20,527	174	577
1957............	9,997	20,009	192	598
1958............	10,488	19,705	194	562
1959............	10,358	19,619	218	601
1960............	10,964	18,529	232	650

BELGIUM: Factory utilization of unmanufactured tobacco, annual 1955-60

Year	Cigarettes	Smoking	Cigars	Cigarillos	Chewing & Snuff	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1955	25,113	22,419	1,689	3,404	287	52,912
1956	25,734	22,150	1,885	4,220	302	54,291
1957	28,796	21,991	2,189	4,332	291	57,599
1958	29,138	21,704	2,246	4,173	282	57,543
1959	28,973	21,460	2,355	4,636	258	57,682
1960	30,525	21,054	2,489	5,591	1/ 245	59,904

1/ FAS estimate.

BELGIUM: Per capita consumption of specified tobacco products, average 1935-39, annual 1946-60

Year		Cigarettes		Smoking tobacco	Cigars and Cigarillos	Total
	Population 15+	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average						
1935-39	6.5	786	1.73	4.53	.51	6.77
Annual						
1946	6.6	967	2.53	3.39	.32	6.24
1947	6.7	1,276	3.35	3.23	.24	6.82
1948	6.8	1,332	3.49	3.16	.24	6.89
1949	6.8	1,238	3.24	3.24	.24	6.72
1950	6.8	1,238	3.24	3.16	.23	6.63
1951	6.9	1,188	3.12	3.08	.23	6.43
1952	6.9	1,176	3.08	3.35	.32	6.75
1953	6.9	1,190	3.12	3.21	.36	6.69
1954	6.9	1,198	3.14	3.15	.42	6.71
1955	6.9	1,254	3.29	3.03	.43	6.75
1956	7.0	1,305	3.42	2.93	.46	6.81
1957	7.0	1,428	3.75	2.86	.50	7.11
1958	7.0	1,498	3.93	2.81	.49	7.23
1959	7.0	1,480	3.88	2.80	.54	7.22
1960	7.1	1,544	4.05	2.61	.57	7.23

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Belgium by type, value and price, 1959 and 1960

Type	1959 Quantity	1959 Value	1959 Cents per pound	1960 Quantity	1960 Value	1960 Cents per pound
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars		1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	
Flue-cured.............	15,310	7,418	48.5	14,675	7,002	47.7
Burley.................	216	137	63.4	290	181	62.4
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn....	1,047	435	41.5	1,299	592	45.6
Maryland...............	2,517	1,846	73.3	1,485	975	65.6
Green River............	64	28	43.8	178	71	39.9
One Sucker.............	753	306	40.6	233	102	43.8
Cigar leaf.............	204	184	90.2	354	293	82.8
Other..................	10	4	34.0	6	3	50.0
Stems, trimmings & scrap	25	5	20.0	60	2	4.1
Total..................	20,146	10,363	51.4	18,580	9,221	49.6

BELGIUM: Average prices of tobacco products, annual 1954-60

Year	Cigarettes Pack of 20	Cigars Each	Cigarillos Pack of 10
	U.S. Cents	U.S. Cents	U.S. Cents
1954	18.0	7.5	23.3
1955	18.0	7.5	22.9
1956	18.4	7.4	23.1
1957	17.7	7.2	23.2
1958	19.1	7.1	24.6
1959	19.8	6.9	25.0
1960	20.0	6.7	24.0

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WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS

UP SHARPLY IN 1960

World exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960, at 1,520 million pounds, were up 8.3 percent from the revised figure of 1,404 million for 1959.

Generally expanded world economic activity, steadily increasing cigarette consumption, and the need for stocks accumulation were the principal factors favorably affecting world trade in tobacco last year. (For valid comparisons the trade of countries within the Sino-Soviet bloc has been excluded from the table accompanying this summary. Statistics on this trade are available for prewar years but not for much of the postwar period).

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960, at 495 million pounds, were up 6.3 percent from 1959. The 1960 value--$378 million--set a record for any calendar year. Flue-cured exports, at 408 million pounds last year, were 9 percent larger than in 1959--with sharp increases to the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan. Exports of burley, at 33.6 million pounds, were the largest in 10 years. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured and Virginia fire-cured were larger than in 1959. Decreases were recorded, however, for most other kinds, with Maryland, One Sucker, and cigar leaf showing particularly large drops from 1959. The U. S. share in world tobacco exports last year was 32.6 percent, compared with 33.2 percent in 1959, and with an average of 37.9 percent in 1950-54.

West European countries provided the major outlets for U. S. tobacco in 1960. Together, those countries (including the United Kingdom and Ireland) accounted for 79 percent of the total. Major non-European markets included Australia, Japan, Egypt, New Zealand, Thailand, Viet Nam and Hong Kong.

Rhodesias-Nyasaland: Tobacco exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland set a new record in 1960--192 million pounds, compared with the previous record of 176 million in 1959. This was a gain of 9 percent. Flue-cured exports, at about 165 million pounds in 1960, accounted for 86 percent of the total. The United Kingdom remained the largest outlet for Federation leaf last year, taking 101 million pounds--more than half the total. Other principal markets last year were West Germany, 19 million pounds, the Netherlands, 14 million, Australia, 12 million, and Belgium, 8 million pounds. Markets taking at least 2 million pounds of Federation leaf in 1960 included the Union of South Africa, Hong Kong, Denmark, Malaya and the Canary Islands.

Greece: Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960 totaled 133 million pounds--up 7 percent from 1959, mainly because of larger shipments to Soviet bloc countries. Exports to West Germany, the top-ranking outlet for Greek tobacco, totaled 36 million pounds. The United States, with purchases of 28 million, was in second position. Gains were recorded in exports to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, Sweden and Egypt. Greek exports of leaf to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries were 29 million pounds in 1960, compared with 17 million in 1959.

Turkey: At 128 million pounds in 1960, Turkey's tobacco exports were 13 percent below those of 1959. Major decreases were recorded in trade with West Germany and Soviet bloc countries. Exports to the United States (74 million pounds), the leading market, were up slightly from 1959. Gains also made in exports to France, Italy, Finland, and Belgium--were more than offset by smaller exports to the areas mentioned.

India: India's exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 90 million pounds in 1960, compared with 83 million in 1959--an increase of 8 percent. India is the world's third largest exporter of flue-cured tobacco outside the Sino-Soviet bloc, ranking behind the United States and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland. The United Kingdom continued to be the largest market for Indian tobacco, taking nearly 39 million pounds, mainly flue-cured. Other major market last year included the Soviet Union, Aden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Singapore and Egypt.

Brazil: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Brazil in 1960 were about 68 million pounds, compared with 62 million in 1959. Major outlets for Brazilian leaf in 1960 included Spain, the Netherlands, West Germany, East Germany, Denmark and Uruguay.

Canada: Canada's tobacco exports were down a little last year--totaling 37 million pounds, compared with 41 million in 1959. The United Kingdom purchased 30 million pounds of Canadian leaf, mainly flue-cured, in 1960--about the same quantity as in 1959. The West Indies Federation was the second-ranking market.

Other Exporters: The following major exporting countries had larger exports in 1960 than in 1959: Indonesia, the Philippines, Italy, and Colombia.

Principal Importing Countries

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom imported 362 million pounds of tobacco in 1960--a gain of 20 percent from 1959. The United States supplied 177 million pounds (mostly flue-cured), or 49.0 percent of the total in 1960, compared with 140 million pounds, equal to 46.7 percent in 1959. Substantial gains also were recorded in imports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and India. Imports from Canada were about the same as in 1959.

West Germany: Duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco into West Germany in 1960 were 193 million pounds--an increase of 15 million pounds, or 8 percent from 1959. West Germany remained in second position as a tobacco-importing country outside the Sino-Soviet bloc last year. The U. S. share of the market was 32.3 percent, compared with 33.2 percent in 1959, and with 36.4 percent in 1958. The volume of imports from the United States was up a little last year, and purchases sharply increased from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Italy, and Japan.

United States: U. S. imports of tobacco for consumption set a record in 1960, totaling 160 million pounds, compared with the previous high of 152 million in 1959. Cigarette leaf imports, mainly oriental from Greece and Turkey, totaled 119 million pounds last year. Cigar filler and scrap made up most of the remainder. Cuba supplied 63 percent of the combined total for cigar filler and scrap. The Philippines furnished 27 percent, with the balance coming from a wide variety of sources, including Peru, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Indonesia.

Netherlands: Gross imports of tobacco (direct and withdrawals from bond) into the Netherlands in 1960 totaled 105 million pounds--up 41 percent from 1959. The United States supplied 39 million pounds last year--37 percent of the total, compared with 22 million pounds, or 30 percent of the total in 1959. Imports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland also increased sharply, and India, the Union of South Africa, Greece, and Canada--all supplied more tobacco to the Netherlands than in 1959. The big gain in imports last year probably resulted from the pending changeover, under the Common Market tariff system, from a low specific duty rate to an ad valorem basis.

Belgium-Luxembourg: Belgian tobacco imports rose to a record 65 million pounds in 1960 from 59 million in the previous year. The U. S. share in the Belgian market dropped to 27 percent in 1960, from 28 percent in 1959, although the actual volume of imports from the United States was up about 1 million pounds. Imports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland rose from 5.2 million in 1959 to 7.3 million in 1960. Other major sources of leaf imports included Brazil, Greece, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, India, and Indonesia.

France: France imported 59 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960--13 percent less than in 1959. Major suppliers of leaf tobacco to France last year included Algeria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Malagasy Republic, the United States, Turkey, and Bulgaria. French leaf imports from Greece, Turkey and Brazil dropped more sharply than purchases from the United States, which totaled 4.1 million pounds--25 percent less than in 1959.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade 1/, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54		1958		1959 2/		1960 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada	31,050	1,412	29,602	2,816	40,709	2,275	37,199	2,638
Mexico	555	3,307	840	5,264	1,936	8,103	2,911	6,540
United States	473,640	101,906	482,289	138,522	465,614	151,686	495,166	159,626
Costa Rica	45	97	--	181	--	190	--	3/ 200
El Salvador	34	3,313	--	3,382	78	3,575	3/ 80	3/ 3,600
Guatemala	--	673	--	836	--	594	--	593
Honduras 4/	3,803	139	3,056	93	3,035	111	3,028	5/ 97
Nicaragua	2	699	--	627	--	614	--	3/ 650
Cuba	36,642	--	57,290	--	58,120	--	61,247	--
Dominican Republic	29,763	86	25,364	607	26,980	600	28,200	550
Jamaica	190	1,048	156	1,551	--	1,536	--	5/ 1,560
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,414	--	1,751	--	1,825	--	5/ 1,726
Total	575,724	114,094	598,597	155,630	596,472	171,109	627,831	177,780
South America:								
Argentina	973	3,121	3,770	46	2,073	229	5/ 4,100	5/ 3,500
Brazil	64,847	218	66,270	73	61,839	78	68,200	--
British Guiana	--	622	--	816	--	715	--	5/ 753
Chile	--	688	--	620	--	893	--	1,500
Colombia	9,315	239	9,961	22	10,840	16	14,013	2
Paraguay	7,267	26	5,512	--	5,512	--	3/ 13,200	--
Peru	10	649	335	437	5,921	627	3/ 5,000	--
Surinam	--	137	--	128	--	190	--	5/ 150
Uruguay	--	9,118	--	3,654	--	13,639	--	3/ 6,000
Venezuela	--	601	--	221	--	544	--	3/ 2,000
Total	82,412	15,419	85,848	6,017	86,185	16,931	104,513	13,905
Europe:								
Austria	1,470	19,899	1,136	22,134	903	18,852	828	16,450
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,023	48,717	1,256	57,826	1,491	59,214	2,989	64,529
Denmark	595	23,974	86	24,772	439	28,486	315	27,132
France	1,183	69,912	4,815	68,710	8,900	67,106	7,899	58,501
Germany, West	676	114,993	2,386	171,404	1,309	178,075	787	192,848
Greece	88,077	--	137,504	4	123,429	--	132,955	--
Ireland	--	17,044	--	12,996	--	11,113	--	15,993
Italy	22,160	8,290	25,930	15,219	26,083	15,470	29,643	17,683
Netherlands	6/ 8,352	69,370	6/ 6,105	76,899	6/ 3,395	74,743	6/ 3,677	105,032
Norway	--	8,818	6/ 428	9,885	6/ 644	8,516	6/ 281	16,900
Portugal	4	10,679	--	12,541	75	12,362	--	13,190
Spain	--	48,844	8,978	7/ 64,686	1,600	7/ 52,502	--	42,782
Sweden	10	21,221	--	13,895	--	15,761	--	25,997
Switzerland	3	24,458	--	28,249	--	28,074	--	30,309
United Kingdom	6/ 7,149	302,358	6/ 1,545	315,972	6/ 2,381	300,658	6/ 4,594	361,734
Malta	--	982	--	555	--	629	--	5/ 946
Finland	--	10,407	--	10,567	--	11,874	--	13,497
Yugoslavia	15,712	2,988	51,096	2,056	35,618	--	5/ 40,000	--
Total	147,414	802,954	241,265	908,370	206,267	883,435	223,968	1,003,523

Africa:								
Algeria	27,716	9,856	17,280	17,868	10,397	17,730 5/	24,308 5/	15,491
Egypt	--	26,278	--	26,154	--	25,297	--	25,064
Morocco	493	4,997	510	5,811	490	981 3/	500 3/	1,000
Tunisia	117	5,465	679	8,227	254	6,002	--	2,694
Angola	1,690	425	277	794	789	627 5/	1,556 5/	147
The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo)	155	6,554	169	11,359	237	9,165 5/	70 5/	2,100
Cameroums	1,420	1,573	2,025	2,086	2,646	1,713	1,887	1,723
Gabon, Central African Republic and Congo Republic	702	612	476	604	1,285	1,478 5/	976	--
Ghana	--	1,534	--	1,297	--	5,642	-- 5/	3,720
Malagasy Republic	8,596	37	9,524	1,547	8,225	-- 5/	7,460	--
Mozambique	361	327	1,121	453	865	589 3/	1,000 3/	600
Nigeria	--	6,596	--	5,291	--	4,946	-- 5/	4,160
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	116,811	6,406	143,275	4	176,030	2	192,323	--
Sierra Leone	--	1,598	--	1,787	--	1,401	--	1,702
Union of South Africa	2,823	2,989	2,577	3,076	4,076	4,601	7,403	5,072
Total	160,884	75,247	177,913	86,358	205,294	80,174	237,483	63,473
Asia:								
Cyprus	1,440	872	1,560	1,091	893	1,294 3/	1,400 3/	600
Lebanon	911	771	1,945	346 3/	2,000	250 3/	2,300 3/	100
Syria	5,387	1,137	701	745	725	57 5/	303 5/	183
Turkey	132,971	12	123,648	--	147,251	--	127,682	--
Hong Kong	6/ 6,979	11,470 6/	1,146	11,211 6/	1,421	11,463 5/6/	1,264 5/	11,273
Aden	--	-- 6/	6,475	9,293 6/	6,262	12,425 6/	5,788	9,805
Burma	395	288	27	1,017	65	189	-- 3/	500
Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam	1	13,748	--	4,416	-- 3/	4,400	-- 3/	4,400
Ceylon	1,224	1,737	1	1,357	365	2,956	1	1,567
China, Taiwan	8/ 45	908	391	1,063	490	3,280 3/	500 3/	3,300
India	84,405	4,354	106,016	2,963	83,054	2,764	89,746	700
Indonesia	30,192	13,484	47,169	7,336	34,092	2,074 3/	52,910 3/	2,200
Japan	1,254	11,810	8,160	5,919	13,058	12,538	13,203	14,678
Malaya	6/ 175	462 6/	3,595	5,770 6/	300	5,047	-- 5/	6,026
Pakistan	20	7,453	289	369	--	827	70	1,326
Philippines	19,281	22,374	31,176	5,392	17,265	3,806 3/	27,700 3/	800
Thailand	21	5,488	12,744	11,684	2,722	10,694	3,577	5,814
Total	284,701	96,368	345,043	69,972	309,963	74,064	326,444	63,272
Oceania:								
Australia	1	31,388	186	42,826	17	37,482	73	31,144
New Zealand	--	6,290	--	7,431	--	7,543	--	6,502
Total	1	37,678	186	50,257	17	45,025	73	37,646
Total World	1,251,136	1,141,760	1,448,852	1,276,604	1,404,198	1,270,738	1,520,312	1,359,599

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries because of lack of comparable data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Approximated from unofficial sources. 4/ Fiscal year ending March 31. 5/ Estimated from data for less than one year. 6/ Re-exports. 7/ Includes Canary Islands. 8/ Less than a five-year average.

Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches, office research, and other information.

Spain: Spanish tobacco imports were down a little last year--43 million pounds in 1960, compared with 44 million in 1959. Imports from the Philippines and Brazil, combined, accounted for 80 percent of the total. No imports of leaf tobacco were recorded from the United States, compared with 10 million pounds in 1959.

Australia: Imports of tobacco into Australia dropped sharply in 1960, as increased supplies of domestic leaf became available to manufacturers. At 31 million pounds, 1960 imports were 24 percent below the average for the 3 preceding years. The United States was the largest supplier.

Switzerland: At 30 million pounds in 1960, Swiss duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco were 8 percent larger than in 1959. The U. S. share in the Swiss market was 44.0 percent last year, compared with 43.4 percent in 1959. Aside from the United States, major suppliers of tobacco to Switzerland in 1960, included, in order of importance: Brazil, Greece, Italy, and Turkey.

Other Importers: Countries with larger tobacco imports in 1960 than in 1959 included Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Japan. Smaller quantities were imported last year by Mexico, Austria, Denmark, and New Zealand.

Imports for consumption reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for a number of reasons: (1) some tobacco exports may appear twice in world exports, i.e., as exports from the country of growth and as re-exports from the country of original destination; (2) exports to Soviet bloc countries do not appear as imports into the bloc since reliable import data for the bloc countries are not available; (3) a number of countries whose imports materially exceed their exports are not included in the table.

As mentioned, data covering import and export trade for the Sino-Soviet bloc have not been included in the table. For most years since World War II, reliable data are not available for these countries. There is known to be considerable movement of tobacco from one bloc country to another--particularly flue-cured from Mainland China and oriental leaf from Bulgaria to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries in Eastern Europe.

Imports of tobacco into the non-Sino-Soviet bloc from the Sino-Soviet bloc are not large in total. They consist mainly of West European imports of Bulgarian oriental leaf and low-grade flue-cured from Mainland China. Non-Sino-Soviet bloc exports to the Sino-Soviet bloc are considerably larger than imports from the bloc. These consist mainly of oriental leaf shipped from Greece and Turkey to the bloc, together with low-quality flue-cured from India to the Soviet Union.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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TOBACCO
FT 12-61
May 1961

HUGH C. KIGER NAMED DIRECTOR OF FAS TOBACCO DIVISION

The Foreign Agricultural Service has announced appointment of Dr. Hugh C. Kiger as Director of its Tobacco Division. He succeeds Robert A. Owen, who has been named International Project Coordinator in FAS agricultural trade policy and analysis.

Since 1954 Dr. Kiger has been Chief of the Division's Foreign Marketing Branch with special responsibility for directing trade programs and market development activities designed to expand foreign markets for U. S. tobacco. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Far East to develop markets for U. S. tobacco.

He has been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1949 and he worked for several years in the tobacco marketing field with the Farm Credit Administration prior to joining the Foreign Agricultural Service.

He is the author of numerous articles and publications on tobacco marketing. He recently served as a member of a task force appointed by the Department of Agriculture to make recommendations regarding development of foreign markets.

Dr. Kiger was born on a tobacco farm near Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He graduated from Brevard Junior College and received his B.S. degree with high honors in Agricultural Economics from North Carolina State College. He attended graduate school at North Carolina State and the University of North Carolina and received his Ph.D. degree in 1949. During his graduate studies he was awarded a fellowship by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and taught agricultural economics and cotton and tobacco marketing at North Carolina State College.

Prior to joining the Department he served for a year as Associate Director of Market Research with the Industrial Commodity Corporation in New York City.

During the period 1941-46 he served as an officer in the U. S. Marine Corps. He was in the Pacific Ocean area for two years during World War II, which included combat on Iwo Jima and occupation duty in Japan. At the present time he is a Lt. Colonel in the Marine Reserves and is Commanding Officer of a Marine Reserve Unit in Washington, D. C.

He is married and has two children. The family lives at 1518 Barbour Road, Falls Church, Virginia.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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TOBACCO
FT 13-61
June 1961

JAPAN: GROWING MARKET

FOR U. S. TOBACCO

SUMMARY

Japan is one of the best U. S. tobacco markets and consumption trends indicate U. S. tobacco exports to that country may increase.

Japan, largest leaf importer in Asia, has increased its purchases of U. S. tobacco every year since 1957, and its imports during 1961 are expected to be sharply higher than last year. Japan was the fourth largest market, by value, for U. S. tobacco in 1960 and paid an average of 95 cents per pound for the leaf purchased. In 1960, about 86 percent of Japan's leaf imports came from the United States.

Smokers in the bustling cities of Japan have given imported U. S. cigarettes and domestic cigarettes containing U. S. leaf an enthusiastic reception. These high grade, flavorful cigarettes are more appealing to newer smokers, especially women, than the brands made entirely from mild, domestic tobacco.

The outlook for U. S. tobacco exports to Japan is bright for other reasons besides trends in consumer preference. Cigarette consumption is growing 8 percent annually--a rate almost double the rate of gain for the rest of the world. The purchasing power of smokers is rising, due to increased income from expanding industries and trade. Per capita consumption of tobacco products is rising about one-tenth of a pound annually. This means at least 6.5 million pounds of leaf will be needed annually to meet increasing per capita consumption. An additional 2 million pounds or so will be needed annually, due to rising population. More and more of the increasing factory utilization is expected to consist of imported tobacco.

Japan's leaf exports are also growing rapidly and are expected to continue upward. About half the country's burley crop is exported. In contrast to rising consumption and leaf exports, domestic tobacco production has declined in recent years. Part of this was due to a program to prevent excessive accumulation of stocks; but the planned increases are more difficult to accomplish, now that some tobacco farmers are growing profitable alternative crops.

The extent to which growing imports of U. S. tobacco will be challenged by competitive exporters, or Japanese farmers, is yet to be seen. However, if present trends continue, U. S. tobacco exports to Japan in the next few years may be considerably larger.

Promotional Activities: The Foreign Agricultural Service, in cooperation with the U. S. tobacco trade and the Japan Monopoly Corporation, has been engaged in a tobacco promotion program for the past few years. The program's purpose is to increase the exports of U. S. tobacco to Japan by promoting cigarette brands containing U. S. leaf. Television, magazine and poster advertisements have been very effective.

Market studies were conducted to determine consumer preferences and purchase motivations, prior to advertisements. Since smoking is new to women in Japan, much of the promotional effort has been directed toward them and the younger generation.

Important members of the Monopoly's promotion and sales staff have visited the United States as a part of the program. The technique of U. S. advertising agencies, cigarette manufacturers and distributors of tobacco products was studied during their visits.

The Japan Monopoly and the U. S. tobacco trade are supplying over two-thirds of the program's funds. The enthusiastic participation of the Japanese in the program, by introducing new brands containing U. S. leaf, has been a sharp contrast to the casual interest shown 6 years ago.

Leaf Production Declining: Japanese tobacco production is declining, and plans of the Japan Monopoly Corporation to increase production in 1961 are expected to meet obstacles. Tobacco farmers near urban centers are converting their land to more profitable types of agriculture and tobacco cultivation in other areas is not increasing enough to compensate for this loss. Less than 2 percent of the leaf used by factories 10 years ago was imported. Nearly 5 percent of the leaf now used in factories is imported. If present consumption trends continue, by 1965 about 10 percent of the factory supply may be imported.

The 3 main types of tobacco grown in Japan are flue-cured, native light air and sun-cured, and burley. Over 500,000 tobacco growers are selected for their farming ability and pride in producing their crops with care. The average tobacco allotment is slightly less than half an acre.

Flue-cured tobacco cultivation began in Japan about 60 years ago and now accounts for nearly two-thirds of total production. Flue-cured seed was imported from the United States in 1895, and technicians were invited to establish tobacco production in southern Japan. These technicians helped farmers develop special methods to overcome problems in curing the leaf and entirely eliminating green streaks.

Most of the flue-cured tobacco is grown on the fine sandy loams near the seasides of Kyushu, Shikoku, lower Honshu and the Naka Valley. It has a mild, sweet taste and considerable elasticity. The Hicks variety is the most popular, although some Japanese varieties, such as Kagoshima and Okayama have been developed for particular soils and climatic conditions. The cured leaves are lemon or orange in color with a bright luster and light body. Young plants are produced in electrically-heated seed beds. By accelerating the rate of growth for the plants, the tobacco is ripe when harvested and no green streaks show after curing.

The native type of tobacco is carefully grown in combination with other crops by the thrifty farmers, especially in central Honshu. Different varieties have been developed for dense cultivation on the hillsides overlooking the Naka Valley north of Tokyo. The Matsukawa variety is the best suited for cigarette manufacture. This type is mostly air-cured by hanging on fences and frames on brilliant autumn days. The Hatano and Daruma varieties have a light yellowish brown color and mild flavor. The Nambu variety is a fire-cured type of leaf used in cigar manufacture.

Most of the burley is grown in northern Honshu. The entire stalk is cut and air-cured until the leaves turn almost white.

Two Way Trade Growing: Further gains are anticipated in both Japan's tobacco imports and exports. The Japan Monopoly Corporation is favorably disposed to a policy of increased imports of tobacco for blending. When high-grade cigarettes sell at profitable prices, Monopoly profits increase.

Japan imported 14.7 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960--17 percent more than the 12.5 million pounds received in 1959. About 12.1 million pounds of U. S. flue-cured tobacco were imported. (This did not include the large U. S. December shipment of over 8 million pounds). The 1960 arrivals of tobacco from Turkey, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Greece were up sharply over the previous year.

Japan's tobacco exports reached a postwar record of 13.2 million pounds in 1960. Burley constituted about half the total and most of the rest was the mild, native type. Average export price for burley in 1960 was equal to 31.0 U. S. cents. Less than a million pounds was flue-cured--shipped primarily to the Ryukyus and Norway. Total exports in 1959 were about 13.1 million pounds, although shipments during 1951-55 averaged only about 1.5 million pounds annually. Burley exports did not become important until 1957. Exports of products are small, although a few cigarettes are exported to the Ryukyus and the Philippines.

West Germany became the leading foreign market for Japan's tobacco in 1957, and now purchases over half the total exports. Shipments to West Germany totaled 7.4 million pounds in 1960--5.2 million pounds of burley and 2.2 million pounds of the native type. Egypt took 1 million pounds of the native type in 1960 and .2 million pounds of burley. Other important export markets for Japan's tobacco in 1960 included the Ryukyus, the Netherlands, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Tunisia, and Hong Kong.

Burley exporters have found new markets recently in Norway, Denmark, and the United States. New markets for the native type in 1960 were Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Belgium and the Netherlands have become larger markets for the native type in recent years, while shipments to Egypt declined.

U. S. Cigarettes Popular In Japan: Imported cigarettes and other tobacco products, especially U. S. brands, enjoyed enthusiastic approval by Japanese smokers in 1960. The Japan Monopoly Corporation imported 694 million cigarettes in 1960--10 times more than the 64 million imported in 1959. In 1960 about 77 percent of the cigarettes were imported from the United States, 14 percent from the Ryukyus, 8 percent from the United Kingdom and 1 percent from West Germany. Close to 70 percent of the cigarettes imported from the United States were filter-tipped.

Prior to October 1960, imported tobacco products could be purchased only at leading department stores, tourist hotels, and airports. Thereafter, the Japan Monopoly Corporation provided supplies for sale at nearly 1,000 retail outlets in major cities. Most of the cigarettes imported in 1960 have already been sold and indications are that considerable quantities will be imported during the remainder of 1961.

The tremendous demand for U. S. cigarettes is apparently the result of the pent-up desire of smokers to purchase once again cigarette brands they became familiar with during their contacts with U. S. military personnel. Also the trend towards higher grade cigarettes places U. S. brands at a premium. Many retail shops sold out of imported cigarettes soon after they were first offered for sale. With a liberal import policy by the Japan Monopoly Corporation, and wider distribution of imported cigarettes, Japan is likely to become a major market for U. S. cigarettes.

Other tobacco products also purchased from the United States in 1960 included about 300 thousand cigars and nearly 40 thousand pounds of packaged smoking tobacco. Most of the cigars were imported from the United States, Cuba and Belgium.

Manufacturing: The Japan Monopoly Corporation controls the extensive tobacco industry from the farmer to consumer. The cultivation, curing, importing and exporting of tobacco is handled by private individuals or businesses under the direction of the Monopoly. Leaf redrying and storage, plus the manufacture and wholesale distribution of tobacco products, are direct functions of the Japan Monopoly Corporation.

Most of the 39 tobacco factories are located near Tokyo. In 1960 they used 275.7 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco. Four cigarette factories were enlarged last year and total capacity for 1961 exceeds 130 billion pieces. Two fine-cut tobacco factories were converted to cigarette manufacturing last year, and most now specialize in cigarettes only.

Nearly 30 thousand people work in the tobacco factories in Japan. Schools and hospitals are furnished for the personnel and their families as fringe benefits.

Since Japan is an important manufacturer of machinery, most tobacco factories are completely modern, with recently made equipment. A machine shop factory, a printing factory and cigarette paper factory are also operated by the Monopoly.

The use of U. S. leaf reached 12.4 million pounds in 1960--compared with only 4.8 million pounds in 1955. Further gains are expected in 1961.

Consumption Trends Favor U. S. Leaf: Smokers in Japan are becoming more discriminating in their selection of cigarettes. Sales of high-quality cigarettes are increasing faster than those blended with domestic tobacco only. The shift away from cut tobacco to cigarettes appears to be nearing completion since roll-your-own cigarettes, once so prevalent, are now rare.

The sales of "Peace", a cigarette brand currently containing 25 percent U. S. leaf, are increasing by about 14 percent annually, and now account for over 12 percent of the total. They sell for about 11 U. S. cents per pack of 10. Advertisements of Peace appealing to new smokers, especially women and youths, have been extensive throughout Japan.

Two new brands containing over 10 percent U. S. leaf were introduced in mid-1960. The sales of "AAA" reached 2.9 billion pieces in the latter part of 1960, while purchases of "Hi-Lite" reached 2.5 billion pieces during the same period. Sales of "Fuji", a brand containing 40 percent U. S. leaf, increased 21 percent in 1960, although it is the highest-priced cigarette manufactured in Japan. Two lower-priced brands, "Shinsei" and "Ikoi", manufactured from domestic tobacco, accounted for about 69 percent of total sales in 1960. Sales of other brands manufactured from domestic leaf--"Golden Bat" and "Midori"--declined in 1960.

The sales of "Pearl" and "Hikari", brands containing 13 percent and 10 percent U. S. leaf, respectively, declined slightly in 1960. Purchases of "Hope", a filter-tipped brand containing 15 percent U. S. flue-cured, increased slightly last year.

Most Japanese blend cigarettes contain about 70 percent flue-cured, 25 percent native tobacco and about 5 percent burley and other types. (The proportion of native tobacco in cigarettes was much larger before World War II).

Most of the smoking tobacco contains a blend of flue-cured and native light air-cured, plus a touch of Perique.

The trend toward filter-tipped cigarettes is now beginning. About 7 percent of the cigarette sales in 1961 are expected to be filter-tipped, compared with only 3 percent in 1960. Sales of "Hi-Lite", a filter-tipped brand introduced last year, are expected to exceed 7 billion pieces in 1961. Besides the two brands of filter-tipped cigarettes--"Hope" and "Hi-Lite", presently on sale, the Monopoly plans to introduce another filter-tipped brand sometime this year.

Taxation: The Japan Monopoly Corporation had a profit equivalent to U. S. $422 million in 1960, of which $414 million was revenue to the government. This represented 7.6 percent of the total government revenue. However, if excise taxes paid to local governments are included, tobacco would be the source of about 10.8 percent of the total revenue of the central government.

The import duty has remained unchanged at 355 percent ad valorem for both leaf and tobacco products, but is not actually imposed. The importation of leaf and tobacco products is licensed exclusively to the Japan Monopoly Corporation, which delivers all profits gained by manufacturing and selling tobacco products to the government. Excise taxes granted to local governments remained unchanged in 1960.

JAPAN: Production of tobacco, by types, 1950-60

Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Native Light Sun and Air-cured	Cigar wrapper	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1950.....	105,516	4,662	92,925	362	203,465
1951.....	108,677	4,100	97,699	324	210,800
1952.....	110,261	3,916	96,056	350	210,583
1953.....	126,703	4,134	93,083	302	224,222
1954.....	154,745	3,369	89,871	381	248,366
1955.....	208,925	5,459	114,996	419	329,799
1956.....	209,708	7,566	117,397	375	335,046
1957.....	204,922	10,095	106,718	412	322,147
1958.....	194,190	11,382	99,778	271	305,621
1959.....	180,063	11,129	93,336	390	284,918
1960 1/..	157,020	11,874	94,910	410	264,214

1/ Preliminary.

Japan Monopoly Corporation.

JAPAN: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by country of destination and type, annual 1956-60

Year & type of tobacco	destination West Germany	Egypt	Ryukyus	Netherlands	Belgium	Other	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1956:							
Burley.......	--	--	--	--	44	--	44
Native.......	61	65	230	78	150	39	623
Flue-cured...	--	5	219	6	--	279	509
Total......	61	70	449	84	194	318	1,176
1957:							
Burley.......	2,540	179	2	860	796	1/ 528	4,905
Native.......	90	1,071	322	190	190	18	1,881
Flue-cured...	340	18	476	15	--	471	1,320
Total......	2,970	1,268	800	1,065	986	1,017	8,106
1958:							
Burley.......	3,345	--	22	--	44	2/ 623	4,034
Native.......	1,113	1,823	364	443	196	89	4,028
Flue-cured...	110	16	615	--	--	183	924
Total......	4,568	1,839	1,001	443	240	895	8,986
1959:							
Burley.......	6,179	340	59	9	167	3/ 1,202	7,956
Native.......	840	1,766	384	633	417	21	4,061
Flue-cured...	--	--	582	--	--	4/ 459	1,041
Total......	7,019	2,106	1,025	642	584	1,682	13,058
1960:							
Burley.......	5,185	172	69	9	185	5/ 905	6,525
Native.......	2,194	999	143	745	565	6/ 1,148	5,794
Flue-cured...	--	--	606	--	--	278	884
Total......	7,379	1,171	818	754	750	2,331	13,203

1/ Includes 425,448 pounds shipped to Hong Kong. 2/ Includes 383,601 pounds shipped to Hong Kong. 3/ Includes 332,895 pounds to Hong Kong and 577,605 to Norway. 5/ Includes 394,623 pounds to Tunisia, 156,527 pounds to Hong Kong and 103,616 pounds to United States. 6/ Includes 645,948 pounds to Yugoslavia and 498,240 pounds to Bulgaria.

JAPAN: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, by country of origin, annual 1950-60

Year	United States	Turkey	Greece	India	Other	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1950	--	--	--	2,395	4	2,399
1951	1,167	--	--	2,479	--	3,646
1952	7,937	--	--	14,558	--	22,495
1953	5,859	--	--	9,313	14	15,186
1954	8,415	--	--	7,066	496	15,977
1955	13,052	463	220	5,821	1/ 3,532	23,088
1956	9,199	187	158	2,978	52	12,574
1957	3,879	604	471	--	7	4,961
1958	5,577	--	225	--	117	5,919
1959	12,129	406	--	--	3	12,538
1960	12,681	688	540	--	769	14,678

1/ Mainly Indonesia.

Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan and reports of Japan Monopoly Corporation.

JAPAN: Consumption of tobacco products, fiscal years 1950-54, calendar years 1955-60

	Cigarettes		Fine-cut tobacco	Pipe tobacco	Cigars
Fiscal year beginning April 1	Million pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pieces
1950	65,298	143,656	21,662	60	112
1951	73,995	162,789	19,826	57	224
1952	80,177	176,389	17,688	95	156
1953	89,451	196,792	16,058	112	344
1954	95,581	210,278	15,908	139	427
Calendar years:					
1955	97,118	213,660	14,811	141	439
1956	99,026	217,857	13,177	123	565
1957	101,139	222,506	11,742	121	669
1958	106,086	233,389	10,970	126	638
1959	110,904	243,989	9,711	132	900
1960	120,786	265,729	8,499	165	1,723

Japan Monopoly Corporation.

JAPAN: Per capita consumption of tobacco products, fiscal years 1950-54, calendar years 1955-60

Year	Population 15+	Cigarettes		Fine cut, pipe tobacco and cigars	Total
Fiscal years beginning April 1	Millions	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	53.6	1,218	2.68	.41	3.09
1951	54.7	1,353	2.98	.36	3.34
1952	55.9	1,434	3.16	.32	3.48
1953	57.1	1,567	3.45	.28	3.73
1954	58.4	1,637	3.60	.27	3.87
Calendar years:					
1955	59.3	1,638	3.60	.25	3.85
1956	60.7	1,631	3.59	.22	3.81
1957	61.4	1,647	3.62	.19	3.81
1958	62.0	1,711	3.76	.18	3.94
1959	62.6	1,772	3.90	.16	4.06
1960	63.2	1,911	4.20	.14	4.34

JAPAN: Sales of major cigarette brands by Japan Monopoly Corporation to retail shops, annual 1957-60

Brand	Number in pack	Price per pack 1/	Sales 1957	Sales 1958	Sales 1959	Sales 1960
	Number pieces	U. S. cents	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces
Peace 2/	10	11.1	9,989	11,321	12,897	14,703
AAA 3/	20	16.7	--	--	--	2,891
Hikari 4/	10	8.3	6,293	4,784	3,687	2,483
Hi-Lite 5/	20	19.4	--	--	--	2,399
Pearl 6/	20	16.7	2,171	2,178	2,250	2,081
Hope 7/	10	11.1	233	565	979	1,067
Fuji 8/	10	13.9	248	240	208	252
Shinsei	20	11.1	45,931	47,723	51,356	52,701
Ikoi	20	13.9	23,014	22,941	26,134	29,634
Golden Bat	20	8.3	10,691	9,658	7,471	6,583
Midori	20	13.9	1,334	5,523	5,733	4,968
Total	--	--	99,904	104,933	110,715	119,762

1/ 1960 prices. 2/ Contains 25 percent U.S. flue-cured. 3/ Introduced in mid-1960; contains 15 percent U.S. flue-cured. 4/ Contains 10 percent U.S. flue-cured. 5/ Introduced in mid-1960; contains 7 percent U.S. flue-cured and 3 percent U.S. burley. 6/ Contains 10 percent U.S. flue-cured and 3 percent burley. 7/ Contains 15 percent U.S. flue-cured. 8/ Contains 40 percent U.S. flue-cured.

Japan Monopoly Corporation.

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July 1961

NORTHEASTERN AFRICAN TOBACCO SITUATION

U.A.R. (Egypt) Using More U. S. Tobacco

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) is using more U. S. tobacco because of a fast-moving trend toward American-type cigarettes.

Over 80 percent of the factory-made cigarettes used in the United Arab Republic (Egypt) in 1960 were the American-blended type, containing large percentages of flue-cured and burley tobacco. Use of U. S. tobacco increased 32 percent in 1960 from 1959 and accounted for nearly one-third of total factory utilization of 26 million pounds. Due to relatively stable consumption, the shift away from oriental cigarettes, which has been underway for the last decade, is reducing demand for oriental tobacco.

Farmers along the Nile grow no tobacco commercially. The government prohibited its production in 1890 to protect the revenue derived from customs duties on tobacco. In 1960, some tobacco was grown by experiment stations but the results indicated that Egyptian soils contained too much potash to grow quality tobacco.

Imports Stable: Egyptian imports of unmanufactured tobacco have been about 25 million pounds annually for the last decade. Although total imports have remained stable, the relative importance of the sources has changed. The United States supplied about one-third of the imports in 1960, compared with only 20 percent during 1951-55 and less than 10 percent during 1935-39. Egyptian imports of U. S. tobacco rose from an average of 5 million pounds in 1951-55 to 8.4 million pounds in 1960. Other important suppliers were Yugoslavia, Mainland China, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Japan, Italy, and India.

Egyptian tobacco imports from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in 1960 were more than 10 times greater than a decade ago. The 3 million pounds purchased from Mainland China last year was about 3 times greater than average imports in 1951-55. Tobacco imports from Greece and Turkey have declined in recent years. Italy supplied over 1 million pounds of leaf to Egypt annually for 3 years prior to 1960. Imports from Rhodesias-Nyasaland have fluctuated recently, although arrivals from this source averaged more than 3 million pounds during 1951-55, compared with only a half million pounds last year. Poland, a relatively new source of Egyptian leaf imports, supplied about 471,000 pounds last year.

The United States, Yugoslavia, and Syria are expected to supply a larger share of future Egyptian tobacco imports. (Syria is in an especially favored position, since it is also part of the United Arab Republic). Consumer preferences favor U. S. tobacco and closer trade relations with Yugoslavia and Syria are expected to develop as planned.

Manufacturing: Modern Egyptian tobacco factories are using more light U.S. tobacco and less tobacco from most other sources.

Most of the tobacco factories are in Cairo and Alexandria. They employ about 5,000 workers and supply over 95 percent of the tobacco products consumed in Egypt. Smaller cigarette factories are located in Giza, Menouf, Port Said, and Tanta. Cigarettes account for about 72 percent of all products manufactured. Cut tobacco for smoking in pipes (mainly water pipes) accounts for most of the other factory production. Some chewing tobacco and a few cigars are also manufactured. No Monopoly exists, although several large companies dominate the Egyptian tobacco industry.

U.A.R. (EGYPT): Imports 1/ of unmanufactured tobacco by country of origin, average 1935-39, 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country	1935-39	1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	----------------			1,000 pounds			----------------
United States.....	973	5,071	7,877	8,830	7,276	6,333	8,386
Mainland China....	1,337	1,016	1,473	2,255	3,206	3,350	2,884
Greece............	2,188	3,439	2,859	2,825	2,280	2,392	2,097
Bulgaria..........	1,728	46	257	1,606	1,996	2,391	2,385
Yugoslavia........	2/	170	167	1,082	2,391	2,258	3,089
Turkey............	1,791	6,637	4,546	3,283	2,153	1,678	1,431
Syria.............	62	101	99	110	2/	2/	875
India.............	2/	2,276	2,770	2,367	2,146	1,515	913
Italy.............	552	294	921	1,033	1,284	1,228	844
Japan.............	3,230	216	297	515	1,175	1,109	1,067
Soviet Union......	138	1,078	1,498	698	574	769	--
Union of S.Africa.	2/	871	1,051	653	284	599	569
Fed. of Rhodesias-Nyasaland........	2/	3,056	1,150	229	128	97	2/
Other.............	1,015	1,202	907	694	1,261	1,578	1,331
Total.........	13,014	25,473	25,872	26,180	26,154	25,297	25,871

1/ Duty-paid imports, not actual arrivals. Data represent approximate factory use of tobacco. 2/ If any, included in other.

Source: Annual Statement of Foreign Trade.

U.A.R. (EGYPT): Consumption trends of Tobacco Products, annual 1951-60
(Percentages of total tobacco consumption)

Year	Cigarettes			Cut tobacco		
	American Blend	Oriental	Straight flue-cured	Roll-your-own	Pipe tobacco 1/ and small cigars	Chewing tobacco
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1951	25.5	34.9	12.0	15.6	11.0	1.0
1952	26.2	32.5	12.2	16.2	11.9	1.0
1953	28.5	29.5	13.7	14.6	12.5	1.2
1954	29.7	27.4	13.0	14.8	13.9	1.2
1955	32.0	25.2	13.0	15.4	13.3	1.1
1956	35.8	22.1	13.2	15.2	12.7	1.0
1957	42.0	18.2	12.2	15.6	11.2	0.8
1958	51.2	11.8	8.3	16.1	11.6	1.0
1959	54.2	6.2	10.3	16.8	11.6	0.9
1960	60.3	7.8	3.6	17.4	9.9	1.0

1/ Includes tobacco for water pipes.

Sudan: Potential Market for U. S. Tobacco

Sudan may import U. S. tobacco for blending for 3 reasons: (1) Sudanese smokers are accustomed to high-quality British cigarettes. As a market for over 1 million pounds of cigarettes containing U. S. leaf from the United Kingdom annually, Sudan is indirectly a consumer of U. S. tobacco. (2) New cigarette factories are expanding output and most of the leaf used must be imported, since commercial tobacco production in Sudan is very small. (3) Living standards and purchasing power are improving, due to progress in irrigation and agricultural expansion. Cotton exports are now almost double the volume shipped a decade ago.

Sudan became a new importer of a considerable volume of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959 when it bought 104,000 pounds from India. Prior to 1959, small amounts of leaf were purchased from Ethiopia and Aden. In 1960, India shipped 645,000 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco to the Sudan--6 times as much as in 1959.

Sudan has been a market for over 1 million pounds of imported cigarettes every year since 1951. Over 99 percent of the cigarettes come from the United Kingdom and most of the rest from Egypt. Consumption of imported cigarettes has continued to rise even though the new cigarette factory at Wad Medani has sharply increased output and sales. This new factory, which began operations in January 1958, produced about 150 million cigarettes in 1959.

There is great potential for increased Sudanese cigarette use and leaf imports. Per capita consumption is less than one-fifth of a pound in a country with over 10 million people. Most of the country is too dry to grow tobacco and areas in Equatoria Province, where small patches of flue-cured tobacco are produced, face difficulties in transporting leaf to the new factory.

Libyans Smoke More Cigarettes

The market potential for U. S. tobacco in Libya is enhanced by prospect of rising living standards resulting from income to be derived from tremendous oil reserves. Sales and per capita consumption of tobacco products are rising. This trend has encouraged larger imports of both cigarettes and unmanufactured tobacco.

Production of tobacco is limited by dry, desert winds which cause irregular crops. The State Tobacco Monopoly has licensed about 2,500 farmers to grow tobacco. Due to the high monetary return per acre, the farmers produce about 2 to 3 million pounds of tobacco annually, unless the crop is reduced by winds. Libya's entire crop is grown along the coast of Tripolitania, principally under irrigation. Perustitza, a light oriental type, burley, Salento (dark Italian) and Fezzani (strong, black, indigenous) are the 4 main types grown. Efforts to produce flue-cured tobacco have not been successful. Farmers have grown more of the Fezzani type than smokers demand and large stocks of this type have accumulated.

Libya imported over 1 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959 from India, the largest volume it ever purchased in one year. Leaf is also imported in small quantities from the United States, Turkey, Italy, and United Kingdom (reexports). The small amount of U. S. flue-cured Libya now imports may rise if its cigarette factories begin to produce a brand containing a more high-grade tobacco.

Many Libyan smokers prefer high-grade cigarettes, even at a higher cost. There has been a marked increase in the consumption of quality cigarettes. However, most of the domestic cigarettes are still the strong, dark type. Exports of cigarettes by the United Kingdom and United States to Libya have increased sharply since 1958 and were nearly 500,000 pounds in 1960. Exports of U. S. cigarettes to Libya in 1960 exceeded 61 million pieces--almost triple the 21 million in 1958.

Consumption of domestically-made and imported cigarettes, combined, was about 2 million pounds in 1960. Consumption of smoking tobacco, snuff and chewing tobacco has declined in most recent years.

The price of Libyan cigarettes ranges from 6 U. S. cents for a pack of 20 "El Rais" to about 20 U. S. cents for a pack of "Leptis". Imported U. S. and British cigarettes usually sell for over 40 U. S. cents per pack of 20.

Over 90 percent of the tobacco products manufactured in Libya are produced by the Monopoly factory in Tripoli. About 750 workers are employed there, including more than 20 percent women. The factory produces about 6 brands of cigarettes, and fewer brands of cigars, smoking tobacco, tombac, chewing tobacco and snuff.

Although the State Tobacco Monopoly has a 3-year supply of tobacco, a growing smokers' preference for high-quality leaf may increase imports of U. S. tobacco somewhat. The United States exported only 15 thousand pounds of tobacco to Libya in 1960 compared with almost 10 times this volume of cigarettes.

Libya and Tunisia: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, and Production of Tobacco, Annual 1951-60

Year	Libya			Tunisia		
	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Acres	Pounds	1,000 pounds
1951	2,063	1,184	2,443	2,058	631	1,299
1952	1,520	1,084	1,647	3,052	885	2,701
1953	1,656	618	1,023	4,201	1,105	4,644
1954	2,076	906	1,881	3,247	863	2,800
1955	1,903	1,080	2,055	3,724	819	3,049
1956	2,298	1,310	3,011	3,160	784	2,476
1957	2,446	1,295	3,170	3,753	931	3,493
1958	2,026	1,350	2,734	4,223	832	3,513
1959	1,791	1,052	1,885	5,804	872	5,060
1960	2,266	973	2,205	6,000	913	5,480

Tunisian Imports Stable As Production Rises

Tunisian consumption of tobacco products has been moving steadily upward in recent years. Farmers in this country of 4 million people produced 5.5 million pounds of tobacco in 1960--more than double the 2.5 million pounds in 1956. Tunisia imports from 5 to 8 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco annually. It is also a significant importer of tobacco products.

The Tunisian Tobacco Monopoly controls all phases of the tobacco industry. Tobacco production has increased sharply in Tunisia during the last decade. About 10,000 growers produce the crop with yields of about 900 pounds per acre. Arbi, a type of air-cured tobacco, is grown on the northern plains for use in cigarettes and smoking tobacco. Souffi (Nicotiana Rustica) is grown in the areas of Gabes and Cap-Bon for use exclusively in snuff.

Tunisia imported 5.1 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960--15 percent less than the 6 million pounds imported in 1959. The principal leaf suppliers in 1960 were Brazil, 1.0 million pounds; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, .8 million pounds; United States, Japan, Yugoslavia and the Philippines, .5 million pounds each; Paraguay, .4 million pounds; and Colombia .3 million pounds.

Total Tunisian leaf imports appear to be fairly stable although imports from different countries may fluctuate sharply. Imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Japan and Yugoslavia are increasing, while those from Brazil are relatively stable. Algeria supplied 1.8 million pounds in 1958, but less than 7,000 pounds in 1960. The United States has supplied at least .5 million pounds during most years since 1950. Tunisia imported .5 million pounds from Greece in 1959 compared with only 77,000 pounds in 1960.

Suppliers of declining importance since 1958 include Indonesia, Italy, Hungary, and Haiti. Each of these exporters supplied about .5 million pounds of leaf in 1958 compared with less than .1 million in 1960. Tunisia imported over .1 million pounds of tobacco from Cuba and Bulgaria in 1960. Imports from Turkey, India and Hungary have exceeded 100 thousand pounds during some recent years.

Tobacco factories producing cigarettes, smoking tobacco, cigars, chewing tobacco, and snuff, are located in Tunis. The modern factories employ about 600 workers.

Consumption of tobacco products in Tunisia rose about 5 percent annually from 1954 to 1959. Total consumption of tobacco now exceeds 7 million pounds annually. Per capita consumption is slowly increasing and now exceeds 1.75 pounds per person. Cigarettes account for about 72 percent of the tobacco products consumed in Tunisia, snuff 15 percent, smoking tobacco 11 percent, and cigars and cigarillos, 2 percent.

Cigarette consumption is increasing about 6 percent annually. Tunisia is one of the few countries where snuff consumption is rising. The use of smoking tobacco is relatively stable. Only the consumption of cigars and cigarillos is declining.

Tunisia is an unusual importer of tobacco products. Substantial quantities of cigars are imported--mostly from the Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland. About 10 percent of the snuff consumed is imported. The United States, France and the United Kingdom supply a small percentage of the smoking tobacco consumed. The United States, Algeria, France and Belgium supply about 2 percent of the cigarettes consumed.

Tunisia: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco,
annual 1955 to 1960

Origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Brazil	699	855	348	1,010	1,076	968
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	1/	1/	353	822	679	831
Philippines	110	1/	1/	139	1/	518
Japan	1/	1/	1/	249	269	474
United States	587	1,261	915	778	326	472
Yugoslavia	66	165	187	154	161	463
Paraguay	1/	1/	157	243	714	375
Colombia	102	95	110	419	672	326
Cuba	1/	55	1/	108	397	209
Greece	104	194	128	472	542	77
Indonesia	1/	276	128	450	351	77
Italy	265	333	223	538	1/	4
Turkey	77	209	22	220	88	13
Algeria	937	1,312	838	1,788	321	7
Other	2/ 1,459	754	189	804	423	270
Total	4,406	5,509	3,598	8,194	6,019	5,084

1/ If any, included in other. 2/ Includes 1,134,000 pounds from Dominican Republic.

Factory utilization of unmanufactured tobacco is expected to rise 300 to 400 thousand pounds annually in the early 1960's. The extent to which leaf imports will rise or fall will be determined by the success local farmers have in growing more tobacco, and consumers' preferences. Tunisian factories are likely to continue using at least .5 million pounds of U.S. tobacco annually for blending.

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SWITZERLAND: GROWING MARKET FOR IMPORTED TOBACCO

Swiss tobacco factories are expected to produce about 12 billion cigarettes this year--10 percent over 1960. About 90 percent of the 34.3 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco used by Swiss factories last year was imported.

Although Swiss leaf imports have been trending upward for the last decade, the rate of growth is expected to be greater in the next few years. Larger gains in cigarette output than occurred several years ago, and lower domestic leaf production will increase the demand for imported tobacco. The United States supplied 44 percent of the 30.3 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco Switzerland imported in 1960. The average price per pound for U. S. tobacco shipped to Switzerland last year was 80 cents per pound.

About three-fourths of Swiss cigarettes are filter-tipped--the highest proportion in Europe. Switzerland is also the largest user of Maryland-type cigarettes and the major market for U. S. Maryland tobacco. Swiss per capita consumption of cigarettes is the highest in Continental Europe and still gaining.

Switzerland is expected to continue to be a good market for U. S. tobacco because:

(1) Cigarette output is rising rapidly and has increased every year for the last decade. Per capita consumption of cigarettes has increased over 9 percent annually since 1957 and in 1960 approximated 2,300 pieces for the average Swiss over 15 years of age. Although the natural increase in population is small, there is substantial immigration of industrial workers from neighboring countries.

(2) The production and use of domestic tobacco is declining. Only about 3.8 million pounds of locally-produced tobacco were used in 1960.

(3) The trend toward cigarettes containing 80 percent or more U. S. Maryland tobacco is continuing. About 55 percent of the cigarettes manufactured in 1960 were the Maryland type compared with 45 percent in 1954. Consumption of American-type cigarettes is also increasing. Output of domestic-type cigarettes has declined. The percentage of U. S. tobacco used has risen slightly due to the trends in cigarette consumption and now exceeds 40 percent of total utilization.

(4) Use of U. S. dark fire-cured Kentucky-Tennessee tobacco continues strong, especially in cigars and smoking tobacco. Consumption of smoking tobacco increased slightly in 1960.

(5) Incomes are rising due to increased industrial activity, tourism and trade. Switzerland's foreign exchange situation is excellent and gold reserves are rising.

(6) No import restrictions on tobacco are in effect and the specific tariff does not favor lower-priced tobacco over higher-priced tobacco.

Production Small

Most of the tobacco grown in the valley between Bern and Geneva is light air-cured. Some burley is grown. Part of the Mont-Calme variety of tobacco is brown and some is yellow.

Production has remained stable in recent years at around 5 million pounds annually. The 1960 crop dropped to 4 million pounds due to blue mold.

Production and marketing of tobacco is regulated by growers' organizations. Each fall an organization of manufacturers, called SOTA, determines the prices it will pay for the next year's crop. In addition, manufacturers specify the quantities of certain grades they will purchase. Then the growers' organizations meet and allocate acreage for the production of the specified quantity.

Manufacturing

There are about 100 tobacco factories in Switzerland employing a total of about 7 thousand workers. About 6 firms produce most of the cigarettes, mostly in Zurich, Lausanne, Bern, Geneva, and Boncourt. Smaller manufacturers specializing in cigars or smoking tobacco are located in many smaller cities and Zurich. Aargau has more of these small manufacturers than any other Swiss city.

Factory use of unmanufactured tobacco increased from 32 million pounds in 1959 to 34.3 million pounds in 1960. Cigarette manufacturers used 23.6 million pounds in 1960--2.7 million pounds more than their requirements in 1959. In 1960 about 69 percent of the leaf went into cigarettes, 23 percent into cigars and 8 percent smoking tobacco and other tobacco products. Swiss manufacturers are expected to use over 35 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961, of which about 90 percent will be imported.

About 5.9 billion of the 10.9 billion cigarettes manufactured last year were the Maryland type. Swiss manufacturers buy only the best grades of Maryland tobacco. Generally they pay 10 to 12 cents per pound more than the top prices paid by U. S. manufacturers. In order to assure the necessary quantity of high quality leaf, the Swiss manufacturers support a tobacco improvement foundation which distributes approved seeds and instructs the Maryland growers in cultural practices designed to produce the maximum quantity of high-grade leaf. Swiss manufacturers annually buy one-fifth of the entire Maryland crop and pay one-fourth the total value of the crop.

The output of 2.2 billion oriental cigarettes and 1.5 billion American-type cigarettes was greater than in the previous year. Output of domestic type and Virginia cigarettes declined in 1960. Only about 856 million domestic type cigarettes and 380 million of the Virginia type were manufactured.

Most of the leaf used by cigar manufacturers is imported from Brazil, Indonesia and Cuba, together with considerable quantities of U. S. dark fire-cured. About 360 million cheroots, 125 million cigarillos and 12 million cigars were produced in 1960. Total production of all types of cigars has remained stable in recent years. However, the output of cigarillos is increasing while cheroots are declining.

About 4.7 million pounds of smoking tobacco were produced last year. Mostly Swiss-grown tobacco and some imported dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee are used in the quality pipe tobacco. Close to 100,000 pounds of snuff, chewing tobacco and miscellaneous tobacco products were manufactured in 1960.

Tobacco Imports Expected to Continue Upward

Switzerland is expected to import more unmanufactured tobacco in the future. If the upward trend in output of tobacco products continues, manufacturers will need at least 2 million more pounds annually in the next few years. Increases in domestic production are unlikely.

Imports of 30.3 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960 were 13 percent higher than in 1955 and almost double the prewar level. The United States supplied 13.3 million pounds of the 1960 imports. Six other major suppliers, together, furnished about the same percentage as the United States. They included Brazil, 3.5 million pounds; Greece, 2.9 million; Italy, 2.4 million; Turkey, 2.3 million; Indonesia, 1.4 million and the Dominican Republic, 0.8 million pounds.

About 12 other suppliers now furnish over 100,000 pounds each totaling 10 percent of the total imports. Argentina, Cuba, Paraguay, and Hungary supply dark tobacco, mostly for cigars. Cigarette tobacco is imported from Rhodesias-Nyasaland, U.S.S.R., France, Algeria, India, Mexico, Mainland China and Bulgaria.

The U. S. share of Swiss leaf imports has remained at about 44 percent of the total since 1955. The relative share for most other major suppliers has also remained about the same for the last decade. However, imports from Italy have increased sharply, while those from Brazil and Turkey have declined slightly.

Greater fluctuations are found in the trend of imports from sources of less importance to the Swiss. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from Argentina, U.S.S.R., France, Hungary, Mexico and Mainland China have increased sharply. However, due to the low base, the volume from these sources is still relatively small. Imports from Paraguay, India, and Bulgaria have declined in recent years.

Since Swiss leaf imports show data for clearances from bond, the figures are a good indication of use by manufacturers.

In 1960, about 56 percent of the U. S. tobacco exported to Switzerland was the Maryland type, 25 percent flue-cured, 15 percent dark fire-cured and 4 percent other. The Swiss purchased top grades of U. S. Maryland-type tobacco and paid an average export price of 88 cents per pound in 1960.

Trade in Tobacco Products

Switzerland exported about 5 million pounds of tobacco products in 1960 and imported close to half a million pounds. Exports of cigarettes have declined in recent years while shipments of cigars and pipe tobacco have increased.

Switzerland exported about 4.4 million pounds of cigarettes in 1960 compared with 4.6 million pounds in 1959. Most of the cigarette and pipe tobacco exports go to Italy.

Switzerland now exports about 200 thousand pounds of cigars and cigarillos annually. France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the United Kingdom are the chief foreign markets for Swiss cigars.

Most of the cigarette imports come from the United States and most of the imported cigars from Cuba, the Netherlands, and Brazil. Imports of pipe tobacco are supplied by the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands.

Swiss Smokers Prefer Maryland-Type Cigarettes

Smokers in the Alps like the flavor and excellent burning qualities of Maryland-type cigarettes. Consumption of this type of cigarette now accounts for over half the 10 billion cigarettes consumed in Switzerland and its percentage is gaining. Total cigarette sales gained more than

12 percent last year and the largest gain was in Maryland and American types. Consumption of oriental cigarettes is increasing slightly. Consumption of domestic-type and Virginia cigarettes is declining. Domestic-type cigarettes now account for about 8 percent of total consumption and the Virginia type only 4 percent.

Per capita consumption for the population 15 years of age and over in Switzerland in 1960 was approximately 2,300 cigarettes. Per capita consumption in early 1961 was up. Over 75 percent of the cigarettes manufactured are filter-tipped, the highest in Europe and second highest in the world. The Republic of South Africa, with 80 percent, is first.

Most of the filter-tipped Maryland-type cigarettes sell for the equivalent of about 23 U. S. cents per pack of 20. Most of the Virginia-type cigarettes also sell for this price. Most of the American-type cigarettes sell for 23 to 30 U. S. cents per pack. Oriental cigarettes are relatively higher priced--costing 28 to 30 U. S. cents per pack of 20.

Cigar consumption has remained relatively stable, although there has been a slight shift in the types smoked. Sales of cigarillos have increased recently while purchases of cheroots have declined. The per capita consumption of the population over 15 years of age is about 125 cigars of all sizes. The consumption of pipe tobacco increased slightly in 1960 after remaining stable for several years. Dark and light tobaccos from many countries are blended in Swiss pipe tobacco mixtures.

Taxation and Revenue

The import duty on unmanufactured tobacco entering Switzerland depends upon the designated use planned by the purchaser. For dark fire-cured tobacco to be used in cigars the duty is only 3 U. S. cents per pound. The duty on unmanufactured tobacco used for cigarettes or cigarette tobacco is 71 U. S. cents per pound, and 32 U. S. cents if used in pipe tobacco. The duty for leaf used in manufacturing roll or chewing tobacco and snuff is 17 U. S. cents per pound.

About 92.8 percent of the equivalent $43 million revenue collected on tobacco in 1960 consisted of duties and assessments on leaf used in cigarettes. Small customs duties are collected on imported tobacco products. Assessments are made on domestically manufactured tobacco at different rates, depending upon the use. Small assessments are also made on cigarette paper. About 5.6 percent of the total revenue of the Swiss Government is from revenue on tobacco.

SWITZERLAND: Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco, Average 1935-39, 1950-54, Annual 1955-60

Country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	6,203	11,830	11,816	11,936	11,988	12,667	12,190	13,335
Brazil	2,491	4,221	4,221	4,160	3,856	4,167	3,928	3,452
Greece	970	1,469	2,261	2,219	2,348	2,405	2,551	2,942
Italy	688	1,062	1,755	1,913	1,909	2,042	2,087	2,408
Turkey	679	2,308	2,581	2,357	2,390	2,136	2,044	2,254
Indonesia	2,451	1,125	1,385	1,303	1,190	1,289	1,310	1,385
Dominican Republic	413	775	845	807	766	839	818	753
Argentina	228	141	4	52	146	271	369	484
Cuba	93	429	471	476	459	486	479	453
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	1/	61	176	192	238	298	322	426
U.S.S.R.	1/	12	20	41	89	277	346	424
France	1/	100	164	179	212	218	272	351
Algeria	143	81	137	155	155	164	174	191
Paraguay	301	214	225	215	220	206	169	167
India	1/	167	183	161	158	174	197	142
Hungary	262	15	16	59	123	169	160	117
Mexico	1/	28	29	30	86	90	116	115
Mainland China	20	5	14	15	8	7	25	116
Bulgaria	403	176	121	132	115	96	85	109
Other	450	239	443	404	436	248	432	686
Total	15,795	24,458	26,867	26,806	26,892	28,249	28,074	30,310

1/ If any, included in others.

SWITZERLAND: Acreage, Yield Per Acre and Production of Tobacco, Annual 1950-60

Year	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
		pounds	1,000 pounds
1950	2,535	2,087	5,291
1951	2,567	1,589	4,079
1952	2,515	1,736	4,365
1953	2,520	1,522	3,836
1954	2,569	1,862	4,783
1955	2,718	1,890	5,137
1956	2,881	1,520	4,378
1957	2,740	2,020	5,534
1958	2,718	1,930	5,247
1959	2,792	2,125	5,932
1960	2,700	1,470	3,968

SWITZERLAND: Output of Tobacco Products, Average 1935-39, 1947-51, Annual 1952-61

Year	Cigarettes	Cigars 1/	Smoking Tobacco
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pounds
Average:			
1935-39	2,071	479	5,810
1947-51	6,261	503	5,346
1952	7,492	482	5,174
1953	7,743	496	5,135
1954	7,949	488	4,916
1955	8,387	514	4,672
1956	8,729	488	4,625
1957	8,996	468	4,431
1958	9,625	515	4,409
1959	9,838	505	4,497
1960	10,909	493	4,729
1961 2/	12,000	497	4,960

1/ Includes cigarillos and cheroots. 2/ Preliminary forecast.

SWITZERLAND: Per Capita Consumption of Tobacco Products, Annual 1955-60

Year	Population 15+	Cigarettes		Cigars 1/	Pipe Tobacco	Other	Total
	Millions	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1955	3.8	1,494	3.29	2.27	1.15	.03	6.74
1956	3.8	1,630	3.59	2.15	1.14	.03	6.91
1957	3.9	1,655	3.65	2.00	1.06	.03	6.74
1958	3.9	1,925	4.24	2.21	1.04	.03	7.52
1959	4.0	1,968	4.34	2.04	1.03	.03	7.44
1960	4.0	2,267	5.00	2.13	1.09	.03	8.25

1/ Includes cigarillos and charoots.

SWITZERLAND: Exports of Tobacco Products, Annual 1955-60

Destination	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigarettes:						
Italy	5,686	5,266	4,707	4,311	4,121	3,860
West Germany	231	243	295	248	235	225
France	133	122	149	149	160	175
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	6	3	6	38
Austria	26	20	23	41	31	30
Sweden	6	8	8	11	16	15
West Africa	50	72	94	45	7	35
Cyprus	16	1	2	4	8	5
Algeria	3	11	6	10	6	3
Other	58	70	69	89	59	19
Total	6,210	5,814	5,359	4,911	4,649	4,405
Cigars and Cigarillos:						
France	21	30	35	29	27	52
West Germany	72	57	70	56	51	48
Italy	25	28	33	33	39	35
Belgium	25	29	30	28	28	26
United Kingdom	1	6	13	11	14	17
Other	24	26	35	24	26	25
Total	168	176	216	181	185	203
Pipe Tobacco:						
Italy	192	172	178	205	178	169
France	53	54	61	70	84	75
Algeria	1	17	34	55	64	70
West Germany	88	75	74	53	51	38
Belgium	1	3	7	16	17	25
Morocco	--	--	1/	1/	7	25
Other	15	12	15	15	19	36
Total	350	333	369	414	420	438

1/ If any, included in others.

SWITZERLAND: Output of Cigarettes, by Types, Annual 1954-60

Type	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Million pieces						
Domestic	1,040	1,082	1,008	940	923	883	856
Maryland	3,543	3,744	4,118	4,358	4,990	5,301	5,943
Oriental	1,812	1,997	2,001	2,070	2,105	2,072	2,230
American	956	990	1,042	1,112	1,156	1,188	1,500
Virginia	598	574	560	516	451	394	380
Total	7,949	8,387	8,729	8,996	9,625	9,838	10,909

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

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TOBACCO
FT 16-61
September 1961

TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY IN LAST HALF OF 1961

Production of tobacco in countries harvesting in the last half of calendar 1961 is estimated at 6.18 billion pounds, slightly above the quantity harvested in the comparable period of 1960. Major increases in production in the current season are in the United States, Greece, Japan and Iran, with principal decreases in Italy, Canada, Turkey and France.

Production by Areas

North America: Production in North America for harvest the last half of 1961 is estimated at 2,204 million pounds, a little above a year earlier, but 11 percent above the 1,992 million harvested in 1959.

Total U. S. production is estimated (August estimate) at 1,987 million pounds, compared with 1,943 million in 1960. The Canadian crop is forecast at 189 million pounds--12 percent below the 1960 harvest of 214 million and about 12 percent above the 1959 crop of 170 million. The forecast in Puerto Rico is about the same as 1960.

Europe: Tobacco production in Europe for 1961 is placed at 954 million pounds--3 percent below the 986 million in 1960.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of August 31, 1961.

The most important changes in 1961 were a sharp decrease of 77 million pounds in Italy, due to mold aggravated by abnormally cool, damp weather and a 15 million pound drop in France. West Germany has continued on a downward trend. Greece, however, may have an increase of 23 million pounds, while most other countries are about the same. Production in Eastern Europe is estimated at about the same in all countries except Bulgaria which expects an upturn this year.

Africa: The tobacco crop to be harvested in the second half of 1961 in African countries is 36 percent below 1960. The Algerian crop has been severely affected by blue mold and the 1961 crop is estimated at 15 million pounds, a little less than half of 34 million in 1960, and considerably below the 1950-54 average of 48 million.

Asia: Production in Asia for harvest during the last half of 1961 is now placed at 2,553 million pounds, about 2 percent above 1960 and 30 percent above the 1950-54 average of 1,950 million. The crop for most countries is about the same. Turkey is stressing quality, and planted less tobacco. Production in 1961 is forecast at 280 million pounds, compared with 299 million in 1960. Japanese production is estimated at 288 million pounds in 1961, 32 percent above the 1950-54 average of 219 million. Little information is available on acreage and crop conditions in Mainland China, but production apparently is continuing to increase.

Production by Kinds

Flue-cured: Flue-cured tobacco for harvest during the last half of 1961 is forecast at 2,495 million pounds, slightly below the 2,511 million in 1960. The U. S. crop of flue-cured (August estimate) is placed at 1,240 million pounds--about 1 percent below the 1,251 million harvested in 1960.

Canadian flue-cured production of 176 million pounds in 1961 is about 14 percent below the record crop of 206 million in 1960. The Italian flue-cured crop is expected to total 20 million pounds in 1961, compared with 24 million in 1960. Flue-cured production in Japan is now placed at 174 million pounds in 1961--10 percent above the 158 million in 1960, and well above the 1950-54 average of 121 million.

Burley: Burley production for harvest the last half of 1961 is estimated at 611 million pounds, an increase of 30 million from a year earlier. The U. S. crop is now estimated (August estimate) at 531 million pounds, compared with 485 million in 1960 and 12 percent below the 1950-54 average of 600 million pounds.

Canada resumed planting of burley tobacco in 1961 and expects a crop of 6 million pounds.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961 with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	2,153,426	2,251,661	2,511,187	2,494,931
Burley	662,697	609,261	580,950	611,468
Other light air-cured	82,939	65,707	61,773	53,816
Oriental and semi-oriental	808,565	1,180,013	1,062,434	1,122,882
Light sun-cured	598,645	629,924	644,877	647,888
Dark air-cured	1,244,214	1,117,782	1,102,799	1,044,029
Dark sun-cured	84,115	105,630	108,791	112,405
Fire-cured	111,472	101,324	87,685	88,410
Total	3/5,764,059	3/6,078,639	3/6,168,496	3/6,183,829

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes quantities not identified by kind produced in East Germany and Libya.

Other Light Air-cured: Production of other light air-cured tobacco for 1961 is placed at 54 million pounds--down 13 percent from the 62 million harvested in 1960. Italian production of Maryland tobacco dropped from 14 million pounds in 1960 to 5 million in 1961.

The U. S. crop of Maryland tobacco is expected to be 34 million pounds, slightly higher than in 1960, but still considerably below the 1950-54 average of 41 million.

Light Sun-cured (Except Oriental and Semi-oriental): Production of this type of tobacco to be harvested in the last half of 1961 is estimated at 648 million pounds--a little above 1960, but 8 percent above the 1950-54 average of 599 million.

The figures for Mainland China, the largest producer of light sun-cured, are only rough estimates. Japan expects a 7 percent increase above 1960.

Oriental and Semi-oriental Tobacco: Production of oriental and semi-oriental tobacco for harvest in the last half of 1961 is estimated at 1,123 million pounds. This is a 6 percent increase from the 1,062 million in 1960, and about 39 percent more than the average of 809 million in 1950-54.

Substantial increases are forecast in Greece, Lebanon and Syria. The crop in Iran is expected to be double that of a year ago.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	109	128	136	135	1,353	1,326	1,575	1,401	147,552	169,904	214,167	189,100
United States:												
Continental	1,690	1,152	1,141	1,168	1,292	1,559	1,708	1,701	2,184,036	1,796,432	1,943,487	1,986,925
Puerto Rico	36	24	26	25	861	1,089	1,078	1,077	31,200	25,600	27,600	28,000
Total for countries shown	1,835	1,304	1,303	1,328	--	--	--	--	2,362,788	1,991,936	2,185,254	2,204,025
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,517	1,647	1,645	1,667	1,583	1,971	1,976	2,500
Belgium Luxembourg	5	3	3	3	2,102	1,970	627	1,600	10,052	6,739	2,200	5,000
France	71	63	63	58	1,684	1,794	1,728	1,610	119,009	112,851	108,885	93,475
Germany, West	26	17	16	10	2,230	2,480	1,458	2,141	57,227	42,240	23,019	21,164
Greece	232	253	225	242	554	695	638	688	128,308	175,934	143,550	166,593
Italy	131	140	131	57	1,221	1,427	1,204	1,350	160,146	199,060	153,824	77,000
Spain	43	42	50	48	1,343	1,141	1,185	1,148	57,713	47,929	59,251	55,115
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1,610	1,802	1,339	1,339	673	730	660	660
Switzerland	3	3	3	3	1,760	2,125	1,476	1,665	4,471	5,932	3,968	5,000
Total West Europe	513	523	493	423	--	--	--	--	539,182	593,386	497,333	426,507
Albania	5	35	--	--	1,000	625	--	--	5,000	22,000	--	--
Bulgaria	230	307	--	--	522	715	--	--	120,150	219,430	--	--
Czechoslovakia	22	16	15	--	933	878	833	--	20,282	14,047	12,500	--
Germany, East	3/ 17	12	--	--	3/ 972	1,406	--	--	3/ 16,520	17,337	--	--
Hungary	55	39	--	--	848	1,260	--	--	46,477	49,160	--	--
Poland	54	82	96	--	1,254	1,127	1,236	--	67,500	92,373	116,200	--
Rumania	81	90	--	--	520	625	--	--	42,196	56,217	--	--
Yugoslavia	84	121	96	99	612	832	709	661	51,707	101,125	68,102	65,400
Total East Europe	548	702	4/ 572	4/ 607	--	--	--	--	369,832	571,689	4/ 488,552	4/ 527,700
Total Europe	1,061	1,225	1,065	1,030	--	--	--	--	909,014	1,165,075	985,885	954,207
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	528	376	382	370	913	1,109	1,139	1,189	482,000	416,669	435,100	440,000
Africa:												
Algeria	79	59	57	51	612	640	593	294	48,068	36,457	33,824	15,000
Libya	1	2	2	2	1,300	1,052	1,050	1,075	1,466	1,884	2,205	2,150
Morocco	4	3	3	4	1,099	1,747	1,460	1,295	5,020	5,402	4,440	5,180
Tunisia	3	6	6	6	908	872	1,075	1,080	2,643	5,060	5,480	5,500
Cameroun	5	10	10	10	575	446	446	446	2,775	4,400	4,400	4,400
Total for countries shown	92	80	78	73	--	--	--	--	59,972	53,203	5[illegible],349	32,230
Asia:												
Cyprus	4	4	4	4	451	450	416	410	1,710	1,820	1,680	1,638
Iran	55	45	30	62	570	544	478	462	31,465	24,471	14,330	28,660
Iraq	21	24	24	24	645	500	504	504	13,555	12,000	12,100	12,100
Israel	5/	11	10	11	5/	478	330	364	4,806	5,291	3,307	4,000
Jordan	5/	7	9	9	5/	435	411	411	5/	3,007	3,700	3,700
Lebanon	6	10	10	11	637	781	790	870	4,127	7,716	7,936	9,921
Turkey	343	416	547	480	628	679	548	583	215,796	282,475	299,484	280,000
Syria	18	22	26	30	763	741	805	800	13,945	16,574	20,944	24,000
China, Mainland	1,418	1,915	1,963	1,970	984	915	925	931	1,396,000	1,750,000	1,815,000	1,835,000
Japan	146	153	145	152	1,504	1,865	1,837	1,898	219,495	284,918	266,827	287,748
Korea, South	45	52	54	54	1,086	1,220	1,236	1,236	49,386	63,484	66,600	66,600
Total for countries shown	2,056	2,659	2,822	2,807	--	--	--	--	1,950,285	2,451,756	2,511,908	2,553,367
Total for all countries shown	5,572	5,644	5,650	5,608	--	--	--	--	5,764,059	6,078,639	6,168,496	6,183,829

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than a five year average. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available. 5/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Dark Air-cured: Dark air-cured tobacco for harvest in the last half of 1961 is estimated at 1,044 million pounds, about 5 percent below 1960 and 16 percent below the 1950-54 average of 1,244 million.

U. S. cigar filler is placed at 60.5 million pounds, about the same as for 1960. Production estimates for dark air-cured indicate major decreases in France, Italy and Algeria. Most other countries are about the same.

Dark sun-cured: Dark sun-cured leaf is forecast at 112 million pounds, 3 percent above the 109 million in 1960, and substantially above the 1950-54 average of 84 million.

Fire-cured: Fire-cured tobacco for harvest in the last half of 1961 is placed at 88 million pounds, about the same as 1960, but 21 percent below the 1950-54 average of 111 million pounds. An increase was noted in U. S. production of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured leaf, forecast at 42 million in 1961, compared with 37 million in 1960. Production in Italy fell 28 percent below the 1960 crop, and was only about one-third as large as the 1950-54 average of 40 million pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1862 1962

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

FLUE-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	101	117	129	125	1,358	1,305	1,592	1,230	137,947	152,385	205,514	176,200
United States:												
Continental	1,048	693	692	698	1,270	1,559	1,808	1,777	1,332,386	1,080,719	1,250,635	1,239,770
Europe:												
Austria	3/	--	--	--	1,128	--	--	--	44	--	--	--
Germany, West	4	3	3	2	1,650	1,360	935	1,338	7,065	3,622	2,655	2,976
Greece	--	3/	3/	3/	--	1,485	1,481	1,489	--	205	198	220
Italy	13	17	17	14	1,892	1,562	1,419	1,268	23,555	26,160	24,151	19,500
Spain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	504	654	715	750
Sweden	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	34	40	40	40
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1,758	1,879	1,700	1,800	1,788	1,900	1,500	1,700
Bulgaria	12	12	--	--	873	1,017	--	--	10,471	12,200	--	--
Hungary	9	8	--	--	849	1,000	--	--	7,903	7,600	--	--
Poland	27	42	48	--	1,019	907	1,042	--	27,500	38,095	50,000	--
Africa:												
Morocco	--	3/	3/	3/	--	882	885	900	--	9	30	42
Asia:												
Iraq	5	10	10	10	540	485	490	490	2,711	4,850	4,900	4,900
Jordan	4/	4	5	5	4/	494	470	470	4/	2,039	2,400	2,400
Turkey	1	1	1	1	768	650	650	650	930	1,000	1,200	1,000
China, Mainland	465	725	760	760	984	970	990	1,000	457,868	700,000	750,000	760,000
Japan	85	94	88	89	1,429	1,916	1,792	1,951	121,181	180,063	158,449	174,033
Korea, South	15	32	32	32	1,433	1,253	1,260	1,260	21,519	40,120	40,100	40,100
Total all countries shown	1,786	1,759	5/ 1,806	5/ 1,805	--	--	--	--	2,153,426	2,251,661	5/ 2,511,187	5/. 2,494,931

See footnotes at end of circular.

LIGHT AIR-CURED BURLEY: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	3	6	3/	4	1,396	1,748	1,200	1,500	3,560	10,822	12	6,000
United States:												
Continental	434	301	296	315	1,383	1,669	1,639	1,685	599,846	502,306	484,713	530,680
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,493	1,660	1,665	1,670	1,287	1,804	1,742	2,200
Germany, West	6	5	4	3	2,285	2,606	1,356	2,231	13,119	12,833	6,027	6,063
Greece	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	154
Italy	6	13	15	6	2,397	2,745	2,413	2,411	14,768	36,726	35,000	14,300
Spain	12	21	27	26	1,334	1,221	1,250	1,200	15,873	25,642	34,039	31,215
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1,760	1,470	1,200	1,250	894	1,168	440	1,000
Poland	--	4/	4/	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	150	150	--
Africa:												
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	531	617	600
Morocco	3	2	2	3	1,767	1,359	1,346	1,382	3,892	3,850	3,230	4,146
Asia:												
Iraq	8	4	4	4	680	575	575	575	5,422	2,300	2,300	2,300
Japan	2	6	6	7	1,730	1,844	2,188	1,936	4,036	11,129	12,663	12,610
Total all countries shown	476	360	356	5/ 370	--	--	--	--	662,697	609,261	580,950	5/ 611,468

See footnotes at end of circular.

OTHER LIGHT AIR-CURED (Including Maryland): Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
United States:												
Continental:												
Maryland	50	40	38	38	831	780	875	900	41,221	31,200	32,812	34,200
Europe:												
Germany, West	1	--	--	--	2,253	--	--	--	2,075	--	--	--
Italy:												
Maryland	4	5	4	1	2,523	3,472	3,408	405	9,114	17,198	14,356	5,000
Spain:												
Maryland	11	--	--	--	1,346	--	--	--	14,518	--	--	--
Switzerland	3/	4/	4/	4/	1,806	4/	4/	4/	45	864	528	500
Czechoslovakia	4/	3/	--	--	4/	1,000	--	--	1,000	1,000	--	--
Hungary:												
Maryland	7	5	--	--	848	1,500	--	--	6,042	7,500	--	--
Africa:												
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	95	110	100
Asia:												
Japan	6	5	4	4	1,504	1,733	1,725	1,640	8,924	7,850	6,567	6,116
Total all countries shown	79	55	5/ 52	5/ 49	--	--	--	--	82,939	65,707	5/ 61,773	5/ 53,816

See footnotes at end of circular.

LIGHT SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Africa:												
Algeria	46	35	34	30	612	602	579	293	27,880	21,074	19,694	8,800
Asia:												
China, Mainland	465	530	540	545	984	940	940	950	457,888	500,000	510,000	518,000
Japan	53	48	47	52	1,604	1,782	1,885	1,820	85,010	85,486	88,683	94,588
Korea, South	30	20	22	22	915	1,145	1,203	1,203	27,867	23,364	26,500	26,500
Total all countries shown	594	633	643	649	--	--	--	--	598,645	629,924	644,877	647,888

See footnotes at end of circular.

ORIENTAL AND SEMI-ORIENTAL: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe:												
Greece	232	253	225	242	554	696	638	687	128,308	175,729	143,335	166,219
Italy	62	64	58	13	726	840	624	778	45,032	53,876	36,116	10,000
Bulgaria	218	295	--	--	503	702	--	--	109,679	207,230	--	--
Czechoslovakia	7	5	--	--	700	800	--	--	4,750	4,000	--	--
Hungary	19	15	--	--	848	1,200	--	--	16,266	18,000	--	--
Poland	4	5	5	--	750	689	700	--	3,000	3,443	3,500	--
Rumania	76	84	--	--	475	597	--	--	36,109	50,217	--	--
Yugoslavia:												
Oriental (Prilep)	50	94	74	77	598	776	617	564	29,661	72,994	45,770	43,400
Semi-oriental(Hercegovina)	25	22	17	17	604	997	1,048	1,047	15,637	22,640	18,122	17,800
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	249	236	255	258	615	1,005	975	1,089	154,000	237,304	248,600	281,000
Africa:												
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	44	45	50
Asia:												
Cyprus:												
Latakia and Fumigated	4	4	4	4	451	450	416	410	1,710	1,820	1,680	1,638
Iran:												
Cigarette	41	31	22	50	550	571	483	440	22,616	17,636	10,630	22,060
Iraq	8	10	10	10	680	485	490	490	5,422	4,850	4,900	4,900
Israel	4/	11	10	11	4/	478	330	364	4,806	5,291	3,307	4,000
Lebanon:												
Shak al Bent	3/	1	1	1	602	584	584	600	153	661	661	772
Latakia and Other	6	8	8	9	646	815	841	910	3,885	6,504	6,724	8,543
Syria:												
Oriental	8	5	6	7	794	650	750	750	7,457	3,417	4,630	4,900
Semi-oriental and Hasan Kayf.	9	17	20	23	635	794	822	825	5,719	13,157	16,314	19,100
Turkey	342	415	546	478	627	677	545	580	211,355	281,000	297,800	278,500
Total all countries shown	1,360	1,575	5/ 1,545	5/1,520	--	--	--	--	808,565	1,180,013	5/1,062,434	5/ 1,122,882

See footnotes at end of circular.

DARK AIR-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada:												
Cigar	3	4	5	4	1,268	1,306	1,303	1,300	3,842	5,223	6,647	5,200
Other	2	1	2	2	1,177	1,262	1,133	1,133	2,203	1,474	1,994	1,700
United States:												
Continental												
One Sucker	15	9	9	9	1,206	1,559	1,405	1,536	18,115	14,034	12,220	13,825
Green River	8	4	4	4	1,147	1,265	1,400	1,450	9,267	5,313	6,020	6,380
Cigar filler	36	35	35	35	1,558	1,730	1,679	1,709	55,651	60,378	59,258	60,515
Cigar binder	32	18	18	17	1,580	1,553	1,596	1,605	51,047	28,584	29,278	27,839
Cigar wrapper	13	14	14	14	1,162	1,325	1,458	1,398	15,272	18,551	20,996	18,874
Perique	3/	3/	3/	3/	600	575	1,000	1,075	210	75	320	247
Puerto Rico	36	24	26	25	861	1,089	1,078	1,077	31,200	25,600	27,600	28,000
Europe:												
Austria	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,762	1,521	1,508	1,500	252	167	234	300
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	3	3	3	2,102	1,970	627	1,600	10,052	6,739	2,200	5,000
France	71	63	63	58	1,684	1,794	1,728	1,610	119,009	112,851	108,885	93,475
Germany, West:												
Cigar-Havana, Guerdentheimer	14	9	9	5	2,365	2,731	1,686	2,453	32,578	25,785	14,337	12,125
Other	1	--	--	---	2,532	--	--	--	2,390	--	--	--
Italy:												
Cigar	4	1	1	1	1,542	1,517	1,306	1,470	6,733	1,541	1,698	1,000
Other	15	22	21	11	1,404	1,607	1,250	1,173	21,160	34,663	23,482	13,400
Spain:												
Valencia and Santa Fe	19	20	22	21	1,360	1,040	1,062	1,050	25,837	20,688	23,369	22,000
Cigar	1	1	1	1	1,156	945	975	975	981	945	1,128	1,150
Sweden	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	383	400	400	400
Switzerland:												
Nostrano, Brenta, Monte	1	1	1	1	1,760	2,091	2,000	1,800	1,744	2,000	1,500	1,800
Albania	5	35	--	--	1,000	625	--	--	5,000	22,000	--	--
Czechoslovakia	15	10	--	--	969	900	--	--	14,532	9,047	--	--
Hungary	20	11	--	--	848	1,460	--	--	16,266	16,060	--	--
Poland	13	20	24	--	1,742	1,581	1,648	--	23,000	31,635	39,550	--
Rumania	5	6	--	--	1,200	923	--	--	6,087	6,000	--	--
Yugoslavia	9	5	5	5	676	1,155	852	840	6,409	5,291	4,210	4,200
U.S.S.R.(Europe and Asia).												
Makhorka	264	128	115	100	1,200	1,287	1,500	1,450	313,000	165,365	172,500	145,000
Cigar	15	12	12	12	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Africa:												
Algeria	31	23	22	20	612	634	615	300	19,227	14,583	13,530	6,000
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	1,214	1,433	1,400
Morocco:												
Snuff	4/	1	1	1	4/	1,716	1,100	1,000	821	992	1,180	992
Other	1	3/	--	--	1,128	1,128	--	--	307	551	--	--
Tunisia:												
Arbi	2	5	5	5	652	741	840	840	1,421	3,777	4,200	4,200
Souffi	1	1	1	1	1,672	1,841	1,840	1,850	1,222	1,283	1,280	1,300
Cameroun	5	10	10	10	575	446	446	446	2,775	4,400	4,400	4,400
Asia:												
Iran:												
Tumbaki (water pipe)	8	11	6	8	410	381	400	500	3,272	4,189	2,300	3,600
Jordan:												
Native	4/	3	4	4	4/	350	337	337	4/	961	1,200	1,200
Tombac	--	4/	4/	4/	--	4/	4/	4/	--	7	100	100
Lebanon:												
Tombac	3/	3/	3/	3/	420	1,219	1,219	1,225	89	551	551	606
Syria:												
Tombac	1	--	--	--	811	--	--	--	769	--	--	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	511	475	484	500
China, Mainland	413	565	565	565	983	800	800	800	406,236	450,000	450,000	450,000
Japan:												
Cigar	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,308	1,536	1,729	1,474	344	390	465	401
Total all countries shown	1,084	1,075	5/ 1,062	5/ 1,026	--	--	--	--	1,244,214	1,117,782	5/1,102,799	5/ 1,044,029

See footnotes at end of circular.

DARK SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
United States:												
Continental................	4	2	2	2	1,003	1,040	995	1,050	3,589	2,184	1,791	2,205
Africa:												
Algeria......................	2	1	1	1	612	575	525	200	961	800	600	200
Asia:												
Iran:												
Pipe........................	6	3	2	4	930	882	700	750	5,577	2,646	1,400	3,000
China, Mainland..............	75	95	98	100	986	1,070	1,070	1,070	73,988	100,000	105,000	107,000
Total all countries shown....	87	101	103	107	--	--	--	--	84,115	105,630	108,791	112,405

See footnotes at end of circular.

FIRE-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
United States:												
Continental:												
Virginia..................	10	8	7	8	1,176	1,320	1,220	1,350	11,659	10,032	8,906	10,125
Kentucky-Tennessee.........	40	28	26	28	1,144	1,560	1,411	1,509	45,773	43,056	36,538	42,265
Europe:												
Italy........................	27	18	15	11	1,450	1,635	1,236	1,269	39,784	28,896	19,021	13,800
Sweden.......................	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	256	290	220	220
Poland.......................	10	15	19	--	1,100	1,270	1,211	--	14,000	19,050	23,000	--
Total all countries shown....	87	69	67	5/ 65	--	--	--	--	111,472	101,324	87,685	5/ 88,410

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight, which is normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 acres. 4/ Not available. 5/ Includes estimates for countries in Eastern Europe not shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

Official Business

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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WORLD CIGARETTE OUTPUT
CONTINUES UPWARD

World cigarette output reached a record 2,227 billion pieces in 1960--110 billion more than the 2,117 billion pieces produced in 1959. The 1960 world cigarette output was 5.2 percent higher than the previous year, compared with the 4.5 percent increase in 1959.

A larger-than expected rise in cigarette output in Western Europe and South America, combined with the expected increase in Oceania and Asia, caused the 1960 gain to top the previous year.

The 5 fastest growing cigarette manufacturers in 1960 were the Malayan Federation, Venezuela, Ethiopia, New Zealand and Singapore. The Malayan Federation produced 91 percent more cigarettes in 1960 than in the previous year as factories in Kuala Lumpur supplied smokers who had been smoking mostly imported British cigarettes. The same situation caused the 28 percent increase in Singapore. Venezuela increased output to supply smokers who previously used many U. S. cigarettes. Increases in Ethiopia, India and New Zealand were due to greater demand by local consumers. Much of the large output of cigarettes in Southern Rhodesia and Bulgaria was for export.

All the countries in Western Europe manufactured more cigarettes in 1960 than in 1959. The gains were particularly significant in Switzerland, the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain and Finland. The increase was below 3 percent in only the United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Greece and Norway. Declining cigarette exports prevented a larger gain in British cigarette output.

Cigarette factories in Eastern Europe produced 4.2 percent more cigarettes in 1960 than in 1959, due to substantial increases in Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and Albania.

Cigarette output is gaining faster than the world average in more than half the countries of Asia. The increase in output in 1960 in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Ceylon, Cambodia, the Philippines and Japan substantially exceeded the world average.

Sharp increases in Venezuela, Surinam and Chile, with moderate gains in Brazil and Uruguay caused the unusually large increase in South America.

Relatively small percentage gains by the United States and Canada caused North America to lag behind other regions in the rate of growth.

In Africa, a drastic decline in the Republic of the Congo, combined with relatively small gains in important cigarette manufacturers such as Algeria and Egypt resulted in a gain of only 3.1 percent.

Substantial increases in cigarette consumption occurred in many countries last year for various reasons. In some less developed countries, only a small part of the population were smokers and opportunities for increasing the number were tremendous. Advertising, urbanization, greater social contacts and greater incomes usually increase the number of smokers. Changing sociological conditions and attitudes also increase the number of youths and women who become new smokers, as in Japan. In some developed countries, like West Germany, higher incomes enable smokers to buy more cigarettes and switch from lower-priced tobacco products to cigarettes. The introduction of a new type of cigarette (usually filter-tipped) or brand which became popular tended to increase the desire to smoke in some countries.

Cigarette consumption tended to grow more slowly in countries where per capita consumption was already high, prices high or increasing, population gains small, unemployment substantial, or publicity relating smoking to health still strong.

Cigarette output declined in only a few countries last year. Poland manufactured 47.8 billion cigarettes in 1959 and consumed only 45.4 billion. The drop to 44.1 billion pieces produced in 1960 therefore enabled consumption to catch up with output. The cigarette factory in Elizabethville had difficulty distributing cigarettes outside Katanga, in the latter half of 1960, to usual outlets in the Congo.

The new cigarette factory in Sierra Leone began operations in 1960. In 1961 a new cigarette factory opened in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanganyika. Also new cigarette factories have been built since 1950 in Burma, Singapore, Cambodia, Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, the Malagasy Republic, the Federation of Rhodesias and Nyasaland and Ghana which had no important cigarette plants.

The United States, with 507 billion pieces, led the world in cigarette production in 1960. This represented 22.7 percent of the world total compared with 23.1 percent in 1959. The world's 10 largest cigarette manufacturers in 1960 were the United States, Mainland China, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Brazil, Italy, France and Poland.

In the heavily populated countries, cigarette factories are usually concentrated in cities near the important tobacco producing areas or a convenient port. In smaller and less populated countries the factories are usually in the largest urban center or capital city. The major cigarette manufacturing centers of the world are Winston-Salem, Shanghai, Tokyo, Durham, Richmond, Louisville, Bristol (England), Peking, Hamburg, Berlin, Sao Paulo, Rome, Paris, Moscow, Kiev and Toronto. About one fourth of the cigarettes smoked in West Germany are manufactured in West Berlin.

Factory-made cigarettes now account for about 68 percent of the total world consumption of tobacco products and the share is expected to grow larger. Total world consumption of other tobacco products has remained relatively stable in recent years.

World cigarette output in 1960 was 38.5 percent greater than the 1951-55 average. Cigarette output of Australia in 1960 was more than double the 1951-55 average. By 1960, cigarette manufacturing in Asia and Africa, combined, was more than 50 percent greater than the 1951-55 average. During the same time output increased 41.0 percent in Eastern Europe, 32.8 percent in South America, 30.4 percent in Western Europe and only 25.1 percent in North America. The volume of cigarettes produced in the more developed countries of Western Europe and North America was already large and per capita consumption relatively high during 1951-55, so the percentage gain by 1960 was naturally smaller.

Longterm future trends in world cigarette output will have an important effect on world trade in unmanufactured tobacco. Increased cigarette output in Western Europe particularly will have an important effect since many of the countries grow little or no tobacco.

Increased cigarette output in the Common Market and Scandinavian countries, and the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Malaya and tropical Africa is expected to result in substantially larger future imports. More cigarette factories in Syria, Iraq, Rhodesia, Australia and New Zealand, however, are expected to use home-grown tobacco for all or most of their increased requirements.

Increased use of domestic tobacco by expanding cigarette factories in India, the Philippines and Indonesia may lower the amount of tobacco available for export from these countries. Therefore, the increase in world cigarette output is one of the most favorable factors affecting world trade in unmanufactured tobacco.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

CIGARETTES: Estimated output in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-60

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	Change 1960 over 1959
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Percent
North America:					
United States	418,317	470,100	489,900	506,900	3.5
Canada	20,241	32,402	33,822	34,289	1.4
Mexico 1/	25,696	35,560	37,220	39,000	4.8
Guatemala	1,615	1,724	1,752	2/ 1,775	1.3
El Salvador	783	1,005	2/ 1,050	2/ 1,100	4.8
Honduras	756	937	955	975	2.1
Nicaragua	739	777	2/ 780	2/ 790	1.3
Costa Rica	1,027	1,123	1,160	2/ 1,195	3.0
Panama, Republic of	100	365	2/ 400	2/ 435	8.8
Cuba	8,949	10,196	11,460	11,300	- 1.4
Dominican Republic	868	902	845	2/ 845	---
Jamaica	549	783	761	2/ 805	5.8
Trinidad & Tobago	658	803	1,295	2/ 1,450	12.0
British Honduras	30	31	31	32	3.2
Leeward & Windward Islands	125	193	205	215	4.9
Haiti	271	363	257	2/ 290	12.8
Total North America	480,724	557,264	581,893	601,396	3.4
South America:					
Colombia	11,896	13,600	14,896	15,030	0.9
Venezuela	2,705	3,984	4,472	6,840	53.0
British Guiana	270	344	320	2/ 325	1.6
Surinam	63	55	56	67	19.6
Ecuador	747	648	672	2/ 675	---
Peru	2,295	2,475	2,500	2,530	1.2
Bolivia	461	286	506	2/ 525	3.8
Chile	5,313	5,243	5,571	2/ 6,200	11.3
Paraguay	520	461	475	422	-11.2
Uruguay	1,736	2,100	2,500	2/ 2,680	7.2
Brazil	41,658	52,400	56,200	60,000	6.8
Argentina	21,486	24,423	22,669	23,125	2.0
Total South America	89,150	106,019	110,837	118,419	6.8
Europe:					
Sweden	4,533	6,008	6,011	6,339	5.5
Norway	1,417	1,394	1,420	1,459	2.7
Denmark	3,833	4,505	4,900	5,200	6.1
United Kingdom	112,159	118,824	120,200	123,500	2.7
Portugal	3,646	4,799	5,070	5,300	4.5

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	Change 1960 over 1959
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Percent
Europe (continued):					
Switzerland	7,716	9,624	9,838	10,909	10.9
Austria	6,900	8,949	9,164	9,412	2.7
West Germany 3/	40,154	60,482	65,245	70,956	8.8
Netherlands	10,004	11,752	11,571	12,800	10.6
Belgium	8,940	10,866	10,736	11,236	4.7
France	36,828	46,033	41,990	44,654	6.3
Italy	36,481	45,505	46,653	50,004	7.2
Spain	11,207	20,255	20,620	22,359	8.4
Ireland	5,988	5,070	4,965	4,980	0.3
Finland	5,243	5,241	5,838	6,287	7.7
Yugoslavia	14,223	17,732	18,467	2/ 19,170	3.8
Greece	10,051	10,669	11,744	12,003	2.2
Western Europe	319,323	387,708	394,432	416,568	5.6
East Europe (including USSR)	279,735	361,477	378,709	2/ 394,435	4.2
Total Europe	599,058	749,185	773,141	811,003	4.9
Asia:					
Turkey	20,463	27,904	28,500	2/ 28,800	1.1
Syria	1,658	1,904	1,990	2,200	10.6
Lebanon	900	1,040	1,100	2/ 1,225	11.4
Cyprus	405	540	520	490	- 5.8
Iran	5,848	6,115	2/ 6,600	2/ 6,750	2.3
Iraq	---	3,584	4,286	2/ 4,900	14.3
Israel	2,017	2,270	2,438	2,562	5.1
Jordan	378	736	861	2/ 935	8.6
India	20,973	29,896	32,166	38,350	19.2
Pakistan	3,861	7,468	8,771	9,946	13.4
Ceylon	1,572	1,588	1,878	2/ 2,100	11.8
Burma	156	991	1,226	1,360	10.9
Thailand	7,166	8,466	8,427	8,898	5.6
S. Vietnam	5,980	6,200	5,950	2/ 6,150	3.4
Cambodia	460	804	780	2/ 880	12.8
Malayan Federation	1,372	1,308	1,874	3,574	90.7
Singapore	70	311	1,275	1,526	19.7
Indonesia 4/	21,064	36,956	2/ 39,000	2/ 39,400	1.0
Philippines	12,698	16,900	18,600	20,330	9.3
Korea, Republic of	10,507	13,933	14,537	2/ 15,200	4.6
Taiwan	8,410	11,205	11,839	11,934	0.8
Hong Kong	2,600	3,544	2/ 3,975	2/ 4,250	6.9
Japan	87,670	101,998	110,850	120,786	9.0
Other Asia 5/	169,465	2/ 251,490	2/ 264,675	2/ 281,005	6.2
Total Asia	385,693	537,151	572,118	613,551	7.2

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	Change 1960 over 1959
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Percent
Africa:					
Morocco	2,710	2,865	2/ 3,400	2/ 3,800	11.8
Algeria	9,443	11,000	10,300	2/ 10,330	0.3
Tunisia	1,746	2,125	2,194	2,326	6.0
Libya	248	624	589	2/ 620	5.3
Egypt	8,300	8,307	8,190	8,410	2.7
Canary Islands	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,800	2/ 2,000	2/ 2,230	11.5
French African Republics 6/	540	2,475	2,725	2/ 3,250	19.3
Sudan	30	100	150	2/ 220	46.7
Ethiopia 7/	91	255	350	2/ 440	25.7
Cameroun	250	400	450	480	6.7
Nigeria	2,112	2,200	2,425	2,600	7.2
Ghana	140	930	982	2/ 1,140	16.1
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	2/ 50	---
Congo, Republic of	2,228	4,214	4,500	2,200	-51.1
Uganda	2,804	1,481	1,454	1,470	1.1
Kenya	81	2,090	2,289	2,500	9.2
Mozambique	754	925	1,000	1,090	9.0
Fed. of Rhodesias and Nyasaland	650	3,788	4,150	2/ 4,870	17.3
Angola	590	830	882	930	5.4
Rep. of S. Africa	9,812	10,733	10,387	11,060	6.5
Malagasy Republic	41	475	2/ 620	2/ 805	29.8
Mauritius	540	548	585	2/ 640	9.4
Total Africa	44,110	58,165	59,622	61,461	3.1
Oceania:					
Australia	8,264	16,000	16,700	18,000	7.8
New Zealand	2,197	2,655	2,795	3,390	21.3
Total Oceania	10,461	18,655	19,495	21,390	9.7
GRAND TOTAL	1,609,196	2,026,439	2,117,106	2,227,220	5.2

1/ Packages converted to pieces at the rate of 20 cigarettes per pack. 2/ FAS estimate. 3/ Includes West Berlin. 4/ Includes native type cigarettes. 5/ Includes Mainland China, North Korea, North Vietnam, Ryukyus, Laos, Macau, Goa and Aden. 6/ Includes 12 Republics of former French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa. 7/ Includes Eritrea.

Estimated cigarette consumption in specified countries in 1960

	Consumption 1/	Population Age 15 +	Consumption per capita 15 +
	Billion pieces	Millions	No. of cigarettes
United States	470.1 2/	123.0	3,821
Canada	34.1	11.8	2,890
United Kingdom	110.9	40.0	2,773
Australia	18.5	6.9	2,681
Ireland	5.0	2.0	2,500
Cuba	11.3	4.8	2,354
Hong Kong	5.6	2.4	2,333
Switzerland	9.4	4.1	2,293
Poland	45.7	21.0	2,176
Finland	6.3	3.1	2,033
Mexico	39.1	20.0	1,955
Venezuela	6.9	3.8	1,816
Turkey	28.8	16.0	1,800
Soviet Union	260.0	145.0	1,793
Colombia	15.4	8.6	1,791
Netherlands	13.8	7.8	1,769
Israel	2.7	1.6	1,688
West Germany	71.0	43.1	1,647
Brazil	60.0	37.0	1,622
Malayan Federation	6.9	4.4	1,568
Belgium	11.0	7.1	1,549
Argentina	23.4	15.9	1,472
Denmark	5.0	3.4	1,470
Italy	51.1	36.0	1,419
Philippines	20.4	15.0	1,360
Republic of So. Africa	11.8	8.9	1,326
Sweden	6.7	5.6	1,196
Federation of Rhodesias-Nyasaland	4.2	3.7	1,135
Spain	24.6	22.0	1,118

1/ It should be noted that these data represent sales to domestic consumers and do not necessarily coincide with figures on previous pages covering factory output. 2/ Taxable removals including Alaska and Hawaii.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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p.2

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

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TOBACCO
FT 18-61
September 1961

ABOUT 316 MILLION POUNDS OF TOBACCO PROGRAMED UNDER TITLE I, P.L. 480

Sale of approximately 231.6 million dollars worth of tobacco, or about 315.9 million pounds, has been provided for under Title I of Public Law 480 as of June 30, 1961. The total includes sales through 71 agreements with 24 countries since the beginning of the Public Law 480 program in 1954-55.

Table 1.--Tobacco: Sales agreements under Title I, Public Law 480 as of June 30, 1961

Country 1/	Estimated Quantity	Value
	Million pounds	Million dollars
Austria	7.4	4.8
Brazil	.4	.8
Burma	3.7	2.8
Chile	3.1	3.0
China (Taiwan)	11.0	9.4
Colombia	2.0	2.1
Ecuador	2.0	2.2
Finland	23.3	16.0
France	21.4	13.8
Iceland	2.2	2.3
India	8.6	8.5
Indonesia	27.9	16.8
Israel	1.4	.9
Italy	26.1	20.4
Japan	9.8	7.8
Korea	8.5	6.6
Pakistan	9.0	7.8
Poland	2.2	1.5
Spain	34.3	24.9
Thailand	5.4	3.9
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	20.4	15.4
United Kingdom	52.9	38.0
Uruguay	6.8	6.1
Viet Nam	26.1	15.8
Total	315.9	231.6

1/ Since June 30, 1961, additional agreements have been signed. The value and estimated quantity are listed on Table 2.

Table 2.--Tobacco: Authorized purchases under Title I, Public Law 480 signed, but shipments not completed as of Sept. 1, 1961

Country	Date Signed	Estimated Quantity	Estimated Value	Purchase Authorization Number	End of Contracting Period	End of Shipping Period
		Million pounds	Million dollars			
Burma	5/27/58	1.30	1.00	33-13	November 30, 1961	December 30, 1961
Chile	11/8/60	1.50	1.50	12-24	September 30, 1961	December 31, 1961
Chile	2/15/60	1.05	1.05	12-23	September 30, 1961	October 31, 1961
Colombia 1/	2/21/61	.43	.44	25-37	November 30, 1961	December 30, 1961
Ecuador	5/19/61	1.00	1.04	29-19	May 26, 1961	December 30, 1961
Ecuador	4/3/61	.55	.50	29-18	May 26, 1961	December 30, 1961
Finland	8/14/61	.39	.25	18-28	November 30, 1961	December 30, 1961
France	12/8/60	3.31	2.50	27-10	May 31, 1962	June 30, 1962
Iceland 1/	4/14/61	.50	.50	40-54	November 30, 1961	December 30, 1961
Indonesia	11/6/60	3.50	2.50	34-31	November 30, 1961	December 30, 1961
Pakistan	3/11/61	2.09	2.03	15-74	November 30, 1961	December 30, 1961
Viet Nam	7/19/61	4.41	2.60	45-09	May 31, 1962	June 30, 1962

1/ Tobacco Products.

Table 3.--Tobacco: Percentages by type exported under Public Law 480 as of June 30, 1961 1/ compared with total tobacco exports for selected periods

Year beginning July 1	Flue-cured	Burley	Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.	Dark-fired Virginia	All cigar	All other
1935-39 Average	74.4	2.5	11.6	2.2	.3	9.0
1947-51 Average	79.8	6.7	5.1	1.2	2.0	5.2
1955-59 Average	83.2	5.4	4.3	.9	1.4	4.8
1959-60	80.8	7.3	3.8	1.0	1.4	5.7
1960-61 1/	82.2	6.5	4.0	1.4	1.1	4.8
Public Law 480 as of June 30, 1961 1/	78.2	11.8	6.5	.3	1.4	1.8

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Tobacco: Percent by types exported under Public Law 480 and total exports, 1954-55--1960-61 1/

Year beginning July 1	Flue-cured	Burley	Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.	Dark Air-cured 2/	Maryland	Dark-fired Virginia	Cigar leaf (all types)	Public Law 480	Total Exports	Percent Public Law 480 is of Total exports
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1954-55	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,400	461,562	1.2
1955-56	85.4	8.1	5.3	3/	.4	.3	.5	78,867	577,641	13.7
1956-57	79.7	9.9	8.6	.6	1.0	.1	.1	52,275	500,690	10.4
1957-58	73.9	8.7	13.4	.2	2.7	1.1	3/	34,452	472,306	7.3
1958-59	73.3	14.7	5.1	.4	3.2	3/	3.3	40,953	473,288	8.7
1959-60	71.4	20.9	2.7	.5	2.5	.3	1.7	41,920	456,648	9.2
1960-61 1/	75.2	13.4	6.4	---	1.4	3/	3.6	40,944	503,393	8.1

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes Green River, One Sucker, Virginia sun-cured and Perique.
3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Official records, CSS and Tobacco Division, FAS, USDA.

Table 5--Tobacco, unmanufactured: U. S. exports under Public Law 480, by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 1/ (year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 1/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria	---	---	5,342	3,208	285	289	1,797	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,424	4,797
Brazil	---	---	121	243	---	---	---	---	127	304	64	161	---	---	312	708
Burma	---	---	---	---	1,088	784	1,287	863	116	91	455	324	647	477	3,593	2,539
Chile	---	---	---	---	324	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	726	893	1,050	1,143
China, Rep. of	---	---	---	---	2,006	1,722	---	---	1,994	1,743	2,868	2,424	2,090	1,830	8,958	7,719
Colombia 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	88	436	481	237	213	535	473	1,278	1,255
Ecuador	---	---	193	162	66	48	161	119	---	---	---	---	---	---	420	329
Finland	---	---	3,863	2,213	5,818	3,282	2,018	987	5,673	2,899	4,075	2,273	4,315	2,443	25,762	14,097
France	---	---	870	650	3,094	1,400	4,493	2,487	4,079	2,999	1,473	1,263	3,348	2,220	17,357	11,019
Iceland 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	488	429	563	432	521	445	545	416	2,117	1,722
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,333	3,208	2,720	2,697	503	444	1,974	1,946	8,530	8,295
Indonesia	---	---	1,034	681	18,080	10,467	4,964	3,406	---	---	239	165	2,361	1,797	26,678	16,516
Israel	81	52	550	343	---	---	216	152	253	197	---	---	271	199	1,371	943
Italy	---	---	4,179	3,199	7,124	6,054	594	458	9,777	7,570	3,768	3,089	---	---	25,442	20,370
Japan	---	---	6,630	5,111	3,161	2,716	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,791	7,827
Korea	---	---	6,069	4,604	2,417	2,125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,486	6,729
Pakistan	598	496	1,851	1,527	3,330	2,795	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,639	1,561	7,418	6,379
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,893	1,500	1,893	1,500
Spain 2/	---	---	3,641	2,186	4,993	3,987	6,419	5,301	4,403	3,533	6,913	5,325	4,326	3,376	30,695	23,708
Thailand	---	---	2,622	2,001	489	358	2,330	1,688	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,441	4,047
U.A.R. (Egypt)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,214	8,993	10,237	6,317	24,451	15,310
United Kingdom	4,721	3,446	41,902	29,628	---	---	6,282	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,905	38,074
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,884	1,754	5,108	4,838	---	---	6,992	6,592
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,928	5,848	1,482	897	6,037	4,096	16,447	10,841
Total	5,400	3,994	78,867	55,756	52,275	36,277	34,452	25,486	40,953	30,548	41,920	30,854	40,944	29,544	294,811	212,459

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The value of the leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 6-- Flue-cured tobacco shipped under Public Law 480,
by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 1/
(year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 1/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria........	---	---	3,221	1,858	---	---	1,465	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,686	2,858
Brazil.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma..........	---	---	---	---	1,088	784	1,287	863	107	83	432	305	645	476	3,559	2,511
Chile..........	---	---	---	---	271	212	---	---	---	---	---	---	456	543	727	755
Taiwan(Formosa)	---	---	---	---	2,006	1,722	---	---	1,994	1,743	2,736	2,317	2,090	1,830	8,826	7,612
Colombia 2/....	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	53	262	289	136	116	323	284	763	742
Ecuador........	---	---	125	104	42	30	105	77	---	---	---	---	---	---	272	211
Finland........	---	---	2,983	1,835	4,294	2,421	1,464	726	4,887	2,366	3,410	1,811	3,176	1,747	20,214	10,906
France.........	---	---	870	650	---	---	---	---	2,352	2,000	1,473	1,263	1,445	1,235	6,140	5,148
Iceland 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	263	251	266	242	309	264	248	215	1,086	972
India..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,312	3,187	2,698	2,670	478	417	1,948	1,919	8,436	8,193
Indonesia......	---	---	1,034	681	17,657	10,221	4,406	3,077	---	---	239	165	2,114	1,644	25,450	15,788
Israel.........	81	52	550	343	---	---	216	152	247	191	---	---	270	197	1,364	935
Italy..........	---	---	---	---	4,353	3,735	594	458	6,878	5,085	1,530	1,206	---	---	13,355	10,484
Japan..........	---	---	4,894	3,946	3,161	2,716	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,055	6,662
Korea..........	---	---	6,069	4,604	2,168	1,902	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,237	6,506
Pakistan.......	598	496	1,851	1,527	3,330	2,795	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,639	1,561	7,418	6,379
Poland.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,384	1,067	1,384	1,067
Spain 2/.......	---	---	1,213	959	2,797	2,379	3,722	3,148	2,530	2,088	3,813	3,145	1,606	1,339	15,681	13,058
Thailand.......	---	---	2,622	2,001	489	358	2,330	1,688	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,441	4,047
U.A.R. (Egypt).	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,771	6,561	8,001	4,651	18,772	11,212
United Kingdom.	4,721	3,446	41,902	29,628	---	---	6,282	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,905	38,074
Uruguay........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,590	1,477	4,142	3,935	---	---	5,732	5,412
Vietnam........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,223	4,585	499	278	5,464	3,844	12,186	8,707
Total........	5,400	3,994	67,334	48,136	41,656	29,275	25,488	19,680	30,034	22,819	29,968	21,783	30,809	22,552	230,689	168,239

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The value of the leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 7-- Burley tobacco shipped under Public Law 480, by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 1/ (year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 1/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria	---	---	1,678	900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,678	900
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	8	23	19	2	1	34	28
Chile	---	---	---	---	52	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	270	350	322	387
Taiwan(Formosa)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	132	107	---	---	132	107
Colombia 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	33	161	178	83	75	198	177	468	463
Ecuador	---	---	68	58	24	18	56	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	148	118
Finland	---	---	705	309	1,060	664	328	217	587	430	466	367	1,139	696	4,285	2,683
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	484	390	151	129	---	---	---	---	635	519
Iceland 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	159	157	176	158	198	168	143	126	676	609
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	3	2	22	20	22	21	52	48
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	48	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	17
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	1,150	867	2,050	1,755	---	---	2,899	2,485	2,238	1,883	---	---	8,337	6,990
Japan	---	---	1,736	1,165	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,736	1,165
Korea	---	---	---	---	249	223	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	249	223
Pakistan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	509	433	509	433
Spain 2/	---	---	1,060	721	1,693	1,360	1,952	1,794	1,323	1,211	2,022	1,806	1,144	1,037	9,194	7,929
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.A.R. (Egypt)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,284	2,065	2,039	1,609	4,323	3,674
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	293	276	916	845	---	---	1,209	1,121
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	412	376	373	355	---	---	785	731
Total	---	---	6,397	4,020	5,176	4,074	3,010	2,638	6,014	5,253	8,757	7,710	5,466	4,450	34,820	28,145

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The value of leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 8--Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee tobacco shipped under Public Law 480, by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 1/
(year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 1/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria	---	---	90	73	139	112	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	229	185
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Taiwan(Formosa)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland	---	---	105	38	168	70	199	32	27	7	---	---	---	---	499	147
France	---	---	---	---	3,094	1,400	3,852	1,973	1,576	870	---	---	1,903	985	10,425	5,228
Iceland	---	---	---	---	---	---	53	9	109	20	---	---	143	65	305	94
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	375	229	503	309	---	---	---	---	247	153	1,125	691
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	3,029	2,332	721	564	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	2,896
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	---	---	968	258	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	968	258
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.A.R. (Egypt)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	954	268	197	57	1,151	325
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	23	---	---	27	23
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	367	133	130	49	127	48	624	230
Total	---	---	4,192	2,701	4,498	2,376	4,607	2,323	2,079	1,030	1,111	340	2,617	1,308	19,104	10,078

1/ Preliminary.

Table 9-- Dark-fired Virginia tobacco shipped under Public Law 480, by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 1/
(year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 1/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria........	---	---	162	128	53	48	332	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	547	476
Brazil.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China, Rep. of.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia.......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland........	---	---	70	31	---	---	27	12	7	3	---	---	---	---	104	46
France.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	11	12	9	1	1	3	2	30	23
Indonesia......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	14	---	---	40	14
Thailand.......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.A.R. (Egypt).	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	94	30	---	---	94	30
United Kingdom.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vietnam........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total........	---	---	232	159	53	48	373	323	19	12	135	45	3	2	815	589

1/ Preliminary.

Table 10-- Maryland tobacco shipped under Public Law 480,
by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 1/
(year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 1/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China, Rep. of.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	13	14	7	6	14	12	36	34
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	157	124	---	---	---	---	---	---	157	124
Iceland 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	12	12	12	14	13	11	10	50	47
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain 2/	---	---	312	123	503	248	745	359	550	234	759	327	408	270	3,277	1,561
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.A.R. (Egypt)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	110	65	---	---	110	65
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	13	8	---	---	14	9
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	717	278	149	65	139	63	1,005	406
Total	---	---	312	123	503	248	917	497	1,294	540	1,052	484	572	355	4,650	2,247

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The value of the leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 11--Dark Air-cured [1]tobacco shipped under Public Law 480,
by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 [2]
(year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 2/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China, Rep. of	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland	---	---	---	---	296	127	---	---	165	93	199	95	---	---	660	315
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	20
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	---	---	15	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	4
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.A.R. (Egypt)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3/	---	---	1	3/
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	15	4	296	127	55	20	165	93	200	95	---	---	731	339

1/ Includes Green River, One Sucker, Virginia sun-cured and Perique. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500.

Table 12-- Cigar leaf (all types) shipped under Public Law 480, by country of destination, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1960-61 1/
(year beginning July 1)

(Declared Weight)

Country of Destination	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61 1/		1954-55 through 1960-61	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria........	---	---	191	249	93	129	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	284	378
Brazil.........	---	---	121	243	---	---	---	---	127	304	64	161	---	---	312	708
Burma..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China, Rep. of.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia.......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	16	---	---	11	16
Ecuador........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	5	7	16	2	6	1	4	12	31
Indonesia......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	---	---	1	2	6	7
Italy..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland.........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain..........	---	---	73	121	---	---	---	---	---	---	279	33	1,168	730	1,520	884
Thailand.......	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.A.R. (Egypt).	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	4	---	---	1	4
United Kingdom.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	27	---	---	9	27
Vietnam........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,209	476	331	150	307	141	1,847	767
Total........	---	---	385	613	93	129	2	5	1,348	801	697	397	1,477	877	4,002	2,822

1/ Preliminary.

Table 13--Tobacco, unmanufactured: U. S. exports under Public Law 480, by types and country of destination, from the beginning of the program, July 1954 through June 30, 1961 1/

(Declared Weight)

Country	Flue-cured		Burley		Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.		Dark-fired Virginia		Maryland		Dark Air-cured 2/		Cigar leaf		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Austria	4,686	2,858	1,678	900	229	185	547	476	----	---	---	---	284	378	7,424	4,797
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	312	708	312	708
Burma	3,559	2,511	34	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,593	2,539
Chile	727	755	322	387	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,050	1,143
Taiwan(Formosa)	8,826	7,612	132	107	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,958	7,719
Colombia 3/	763	742	468	463	---	---	---	---	36	34	---	---	11	16	1,278	1,255
Ecuador	272	211	148	118	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	420	329
Finland	20,214	10,906	4,285	2,683	499	147	104	46	---	---	660	315	---	---	25,762	14,097
France	6,140	5,148	635	519	10,425	5,228	---	---	157	124	---	---	---	---	17,357	11,019
Iceland 3/	1,086	972	676	609	305	94	---	---	50	47	---	---	---	---	2,117	1,722
India	8,436	8,193	52	48	---	---	30	23	---	---	---	---	12	31	8,530	8,295
Indonesia	25,450	15,788	48	17	1,125	691	---	---	---	---	55	20	----	---	26,678	16,516
Israel	1,364	935	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	6	7	1,371	943
Italy	13,355	10,484	8,337	6,990	3,750	2,896	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,442	20,370
Japan	8,055	6,662	1,736	1,165	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,791	7,827
Korea	8,237	6,506	249	223	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,486	6,729
Pakistan	7,418	6,379	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,418	6,379
Poland	1,384	1,067	509	433	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,893	1,500
Spain 3/	15,681	13,058	9,194	7,929	968	258	40	14	3,277	1,561	15	4	1,520	884	30,695	23,708
Thailand	5,441	4,047	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,441	4,047
U.A.R. (Egypt)	18,772	11,212	4,323	3,674	1,151	325	94	30	110	65	---	---	1	4	24,451	15,310
United Kingdom	52,905	38,074	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,905	38,074
Uruguay	5,732	5,412	1,209	1,121	27	23	---	---	14	9	1	4/	9	27	6,992	6,592
Vietnam	12,186	8,707	785	731	624	230	---	---	1,005	406	---	---	1,847	767	16,447	10,841
Total	230,689	168,239	34,820	28,145	19,104	10,078	815	589	4,650	2,247	731	339	4,002	2,822	294,811	212,459

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Green River, One Sucker, Virginia sun-cured and Perique. 3/ The value of leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480. 4/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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THAILAND: GROWING MARKET

FOR U. S. TOBACCO

If present consumption trends continue, Thailand will need an additional 400 to 500 thousand pounds of U. S. tobacco annually. The volume of leaf shipped to this second largest market for U. S. tobacco in Asia has more than doubled in the past decade.

Thailand is a growing market for tobacco because of popularity of cigarettes blended with imported U. S. tobacco. There are year-to-year fluctuations, but it buys more than 10 million pounds of American leaf annually. The United States in 1960 supplied 99 percent of Thai tobacco imports.

Thailand is expected to continue to be a growing market for U. S. tobacco because:

> Consumption of U. S. tobacco is increasing at an average rate of 6.5 percent annually.
>
> Consumption of cigarettes in Thailand is now increasing much faster than several years ago. Population growth and rising per capita consumption are causing greater cigarette sales.
>
> Stocks of U. S. tobacco were down 39 percent at the beginning of 1961 and Thailand keeps less than a year's supply of U. S. leaf on hand.
>
> No aggressive competition is present for U. S. tobacco which is used primarily for blending with domestic tobaccos.
>
> Much larger gains have occurred in sales of cigarettes containing a high percentage of U. S. tobacco than in other brands.

Production Increasing: The tobacco industry in Thailand is controlled by the government and operated by the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly (T.T.M.).

Exclusive rights are held by the Monopoly to buy, sell, and manufacture all tobacco products. The only tobaccos grown commercially are flue-cured and sun-cured. Lampang, Chiengmai and other northern provinces are the main growing areas.

Total tobacco production has been increasing and reached 63 million pounds in 1961. Flue-cured production amounted to about 23 million pounds in 1961. Privately owned and monopoly controlled farms produce flue-cured tobacco. The leaf grown on the private farms is sold exclusively to the Monopoly. Production of sun-cured reached 40 million pounds this year. This type of tobacco is grown on small patches of private farms for home and local use.

Imports of U. S. Tobacco Moving Upward: Imports of U. S. tobacco are likely to exceed 12 million pounds this year. Shipments during the first half of 1961 to Thailand totaled 5.6 million pounds--more than triple the 1.8 million pounds shipped during January-June 1960. Thailand imported an average of 10.3 million pounds of U. S. tobacco annually during 1955-59, compared with only 5.8 million pounds in 1960, and stocks fell substantially. The much larger imports this year are expected to offset the 1960 drop.

Flue-cured accounts for about 95 percent of the tobacco imported by Thailand, burley 4 percent and other types 1 percent. Most of the balance is Maryland tobacco. The average export price for U. S. flue-cured shipped to Thailand in 1960 was 69 cents per pound.

The United States became Thailand's chief tobacco source during the early 1930's when total purchases amounted to one million pounds annually. China previously was the chief source. Small amounts of leaf are also imported from Greece and Japan.

Leaf Exports Fluctuate: West Germany purchased most of Thailand's 1960 leaf tobacco exports. Mainland China was a large market for Thai tobacco exports a few years ago, but purchased none in 1959 and 1960. Thailand's exports of unmanufactured tobacco reached 14.8 million pounds in 1957, its best export year, when 9.8 million pounds were exported to Mainland China and 5.0 million pounds to the United Kingdom. In 1958, shipments to Mainland China decreased to 9.1 million pounds, while those to the United Kingdom fell to 59 thousand pounds.

Tobacco Consumption Increasing: Consumption of factory-made cigarettes and tobacco products produced by many cottage industries is increasing in Thailand. Total consumption of all tobacco now exceeds 60 million pounds annually. Thailand's per capita consumption is one of the highest in Asia. It exceeds 3 pounds for the total population and 4.5 pounds for the population 15 years of age and over.

The potentials for increased sales of factory-made cigarettes and corresponding gains in use of U. S. tobacco are excellent. The average price per pack of 20 cigarettes in Thailand is equivalent to about 17 U. S. cents. Rising agricultural prosperity will enable more smokers to buy more of the newer brands.

The United States now supplies about half of the leaf used by the Monopoly to manufacture cigarettes. Although the percent of U. S. tobacco used in some important brands has declined slightly, the introduction of new brands containing higher percentages of imported tobacco has caused Thailand to continue using more imported flue-cured leaf.

Big gains recorded last year have continued this year in sales of brands extensively promoted under the market development program, jointly sponsored by the Thai Monopoly, the U. S. tobacco trade and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sales of "Samit" a relatively recent introduction, containing a high percentage of U. S. tobacco, rose from 62 million pieces in 1959 to 418 million in 1960. Gold City brands also enjoyed larger sales in 1960. Sales continued to increase in 1961.

Sales of the biggest selling brands remained relatively stable last year. Sales of Kled Thong, the leading brand, declined from 5,224 million pieces in 1959 to 5,128 million in 1960. Sales of Moon, the second most important brand, increased from 2,530 million pieces in 1959 to 2,562 million in 1960. Together these two brands account for about 86 percent of the cigarettes sold in Thailand. The brand "Moon", which contains a low percentage of U. S. tobacco, sells for about 12 U. S. cents per pack of 20 and is familiar in rural villages.

Consumption of cigarette brands, packed 50 per tin can, have declined only slightly since 1958. Sales of "Royal Standard" declined 1 percent last year, while the other brand packed in a tin "Royal Standard Magnums" declined 24 percent.

Thai cigarette consumption is expected to reach at least 9.1 billion pieces in 1961 and will continue upward. In 1949 the Thais smoked only 4.4 billion cigarettes--less than half the level to be attained this year. If Thai cigarette consumption continues to rise by 400 to 500 million pieces annually, and the percent of U. S. tobacco remains close to half the total blend, it will probably raise the imports of unmanufactured tobacco by Thailand by about one-half million pounds annually.

The upward trend in Thai cigarette consumption is expected to continue, due to rising population, better incomes and larger consumption per capita. The population of Thailand is growing by a little over 1 percent, or 200 to 300 thousand annually. The growth of urban population, however, is more important to cigarette sales than the increasing total population since urban consumers rely more on factory-made cigarettes. Incomes are rising also, especially in the agricultural areas which are providing a large harvest of rice and other farm products for export.

The growing consumption of other forms of tobacco products in the rural areas populated by over 80 percent of Thailand's people may indicate opportunities for market development. Monopoly cigarette sales to this large segment of the population are still small and advertisements by radio, poster, newspapers, magazines and free sample distribution have been undertaken by a market development program now under way to increase sales.

Cigarette consumption accounts for only one-third of Thai tobacco consumption. An estimated 37 million pounds of dark sun-cured tobacco is used by the natives in the rural villages. The tobacco is smoked in pipes, in the form of "roll-your-own" cigarettes made with banana leaves, or is chewed. Large amounts are kept in the whole leaf state and used in home-made cigars. These native methods of tobacco consumption have grown faster than cigarette smoking. The policy of the T.T.M. has been to direct sales of cigarettes to these rural villages. Low-priced cigarettes are first introduced to replace the "roll-your-own" types followed by a stress on purchases of better-grade cigarettes.

Manufacturing: The Monopoly factories in the Bangkok area produce most of the factory made cigarettes manufactured in Thailand. Cigars, pipe tobacco, and chewing tobacco are also produced by the Monopoly. Use of U. S. tobacco is expected to rise to 9.7 million pounds in 1961. The Monopoly keeps less than a year's supply of imported tobacco.

Small native shops, especially in northern Thailand, produce tobacco products for rural consumption, such as smoking and chewing tobacco, and cheroots. A new Monopoly tobacco factory should be completed by 1962.

Taxes and Prices: The Thai import duty on tobacco is equivalent to 54 U. S. cents per pound. On cigarettes it is $1.25 cents per pound. Thai import duties have not changed much in recent years. One baht, the Thai currency, equals 5 U. S. cents.

The Monopoly collects the taxes which were collected by wholesalers and dealers prior to 1959. In 1960, Thai Tobacco Monopoly sales reached the equivalent of $56 million, of which $15.7 million was profit.

The lowest-priced factory-made cigarette sold in Thailand, Moon, costs only 12 U. S. cents per pack of 20. The most popular brand, Kled Thong, costs 16.7 U. S. cents for a pack of 20. A pack of 20 regular Gold City costs 23.8 U. S. cents per pack and Gold City 85 costs 28.6 U. S. cents per pack. The fastest rising brand, Samit, costs 19 U. S. cents per pack of 20.

THAILAND: Production of tobacco, by types, average 1950-54, annual 1955-60

Year	Flue-cured		Dark sun-cured		Total	
	Acres	1,000 pounds	Acres	1,000 pounds	Acres	1,000 pounds
Average:						
1950-54..........	52,060	17,873	44,120	16,920	96,180	34,793
Annual:						
1955-56..........	50,200	16,152	87,800	37,478	138,000	53,630
1956-57..........	50,801	16,962	88,380	37,478	139,181	54,440
1957-58..........	42,800	15,918	108,800	41,887	151,600	57,805
1958-59..........	48,000	21,236	103,200	43,651	151,200	64,887
1959-60..........	46,000	19,289	104,000	43,651	150,000	62,940
1960-61 1/.....	47,600	22,716	104,000	40,123	151,600	62,839

1/ Estimated.

THAILAND: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, average 1950-54, annual 1955-60

Country	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States..	5,460	7,646	9,422	11,887	11,680	10,680	5,775
Japan..........	--	--	--	1	2	11	30
United Kingdom	--	67	5	1/	2	3	6
Others.........	29	48	--	5	--	--	3
Total......	5,489	7,761	9,427	11,893	11,684	10,694	5,814

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

THAILAND: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by country, annual 1955-60

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
West Germany.......	--	600	1	3,504	2,431	3,409
Netherlands........	275	116	1/	1/	1/	98
Norway.............	--	2/	2/	2/	2/	59
Mainland China.....	--	3,527	9,756	9,149	--	--
United Kingdom.....	12	5,732	5,075	59	1/	--
Hong Kong..........	919	124	1/	1/	1/	1/
Others.............	--	60	1	32	3/ 290	4/ 11
Total..........	1,206	10,159	14,833	12,744	2,721	3,577

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ If any, included in "others". 3/ Includes 165 thousand pounds to Denmark, 79 thousand pounds to the Federation of Malaya, 35 thousand pounds to Finland, and 11 thousand pounds to Laos. 4/ United States.

THAILAND: Factory utilization and stocks of unmanufactured tobacco annual 1955-1961

Year	Factory Utilization		Stocks Dec. 31	
	U. S.	Domestic	U. S.	Domestic
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1955	6,978	10,718	2,807	43,729
1956	8,283	11,920	3,366	38,497
1957	9,356	11,435	5,904	27,496
1958	9,674	11,823	7,915	15,952
1959	8,896	10,873	9,698	18,139
1960	9,292	11,023	5,889	22,123
1961 1/	9,700	11,464	7,211	24,989

1/ Estimated.

THAILAND: Sales of domestically manufactured cigarettes by brands, annual 1957-60

Brands	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces
Gold City-Reg. 20's/pkg.	31,647	103,246	188,226	183,518
Gold City 85-King 20's/pkg.	--	--	--	1/ 77,692
Kled Thong-20's/pkg.	4,972,166	5,043,230	5,223,775	5,127,854
Moon	2,908,635	2,678,010	2,530,991	2,562,310
Samit	19,723	19,176	62,381	417,555
Royal Standard III 50's tin.	128,930	126,322	118,914	117,872
Royal Standard Magnums	68,300	57,415	36,108	27,983
Others	334,129	250,624	240,169	383,487
Total	8,463,530	8,278,023	8,400,564	8,898,271

1/ Introduced in 1960.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

TOBACCO
FT 20-61
November 1961

THE CANADIAN TOBACCO SITUATION

Canada is the third largest producer and the fourth largest exporter of flue-cured tobacco in the non-Communist world. Its 1961 flue-cured crop is expected to be about 200 million pounds, compared with 205 million pounds in 1960. Canada also produces substantial amounts of burley and cigar tobacco.

Ontario

Flue-cured: Ontario growers planted 122,282 acres on about 4,461 farms this year. The Ontario Flue-cured Growers'Marketing Board permitted growers to plant 80 percent of their basic marketable acreage this year (after exempting 6 acres per farm unit). Last year (1960) growers were permitted to plant 85 percent of their basic marketable acreage (exempting the first 6 acres). Earlier in the season it was estimated that the actual acreage planted would be about 120,000 acres; however, as the season progressed it appeared that a higher than usual percentage of the growers were planting their full permitted acreages, resulting in a 1961 acreage of 122,282 acres which is slightly below the 123,816 acres grown in 1960.

Late spring frost caused damage and growers were forced to do a great deal of re-setting of plants. This re-setting and the wet, early season caused considerable unevenness in the height of the plants. Following this, there was some dry weather. The last part of the season was marked by plenty of rain. Tobacco made good growth and may have been a little on the "green order" when harvest started about the first of August. By August 20, some fields had been completely harvested except the top 3 or 4 leaves, while other fields on different soil were hardly ready to harvest, perhaps due to late setting or other conditions which had kept the plants green and growing. Harvesting was completed by September 22.

This circular is based largely upon observations of Albert B. Davis, Foreign Agricultural Service Tobacco Economist, during a firsthand study in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The crop might be described as a good crop, but lighter and thinner than 1960.

There were localized hailstorms which struck a few relatively small areas, severely damaging the tobacco on the farms which were hit.

The use of maleic hydrazide as a sucker control is not permitted.

The development and use of machines for tying tobacco (to the sticks) is the most recent innovation in the handling of flue-cured tobacco. At least three different companies had tying machines on the market in Canada this season. It is believed by some that, with modification and some perfecting, tying machines will fill a need on Ontario farms. The typical flue-cured grower in Ontario has 35 or more acres of tobacco and hires a considerable amount of seasonal help.

Burley: Burley tobacco growers in Ontario for the 1961 crop were allowed to grow 60 percent of the 6,172 acres alloted them in 1959 and 3,681 acres were planted. No burley allotments were made for 1960, due to an excess of stocks of Canadian burley. In 1961, for the first time, alloted acreages were largely planted with Burley I type tobacco. The Experiment Station at Harrow, Ontario, and the Burley Growers Association had recommended this variety because of the demand for cigarette type burley. They also recommended that the burley plants be set close together (16 inches), and urged farmers to let it grow tall before "topping".

The crop at harvest time was better than average. Growers have had little experience in curing stalks of burley with so much length. The stalks were so long that in many cases the tobacco from one tier would hang down over the tobacco on the next lower tier.

TOBACCO: Canadian acreage and production, 1959-61

	1959		1960		1961 1/	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	Acres	Million pounds	Acres	Million pounds	Acres	Million pounds
Flue-cured:						
Ontario....	111,224	146.7	123,831	199.5	122,282	190.8
Quebec.....	5,492	5.7	5,218	5.9	5,439	6.0
Cigar:						
Quebec.....	4,000	5.2	5,100	6.6	4,500	4.8
Other dark air-cured 2/	1,168	1.5	1,760	1.99	1,200	3/ 1.6
Burley:						
Ontario....	6,172	10.7	4/ 10	5/	3,681	6.0
Quebec.....	6/ 20	7/	--	5/	--	5/

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Green River, pipe and other. 3/ Includes production from approximately 700 acres of Greenbrier tobacco grown in the burley area of Ontario Province. 4/ Experimental. 5/ Not available.
6/ Experimental tests by members of the Cigar Growers Association.
7/ 24,000 pounds.

Quebec

Flue-cured: There was little change in the acreage or production of flue-cured tobacco in Quebec Province in 1961 from that grown in 1959 and 1960. Approximately 5,439 acres were harvested, producing an estimated 6 million pounds.

Burley: There were 21 acres of burley type tobacco grown experimentally in Quebec Province by the cigar growers in 1959. There was no burley reported to be grown in 1961.

Cigar Tobacco: An estimated 4,500 acres of cigar tobacco was grown in Quebec Province in 1961 compared with the 5,100 acres in 1960 and 4,000 acres in 1959. The production is expected to be 4.8 million pounds, a fifth less than 1960, primarily due to reduced acreages.

Quebec and Ontario growers planted approximately 1,200 acres of pipe and other dark air-cured tobacco in 1961 and the crop is estimated to be about 1.6 million pounds.

Marketing

Ontario flue-cured tobacco is sold through three auction exchanges owned by the growers' organization. The auction warehouses are located at Tillsonburg, Delhi, and Aylmer. The tobacco is sold to the highest bidder, using a relatively new method called the "Dutch Clock" system. The 199 million pound Ontario flue-cured crop or 1960 averaged 55.1 cents per pound.

Quebec flue-cured tobacco is sold by private sale at the farms to company buyers. Quebec growers received an average of 51.4 cents per pound for their 1960 crop.

Outlook

Canada exported 37.2 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960, flue-cured tobacco accounted for 93 percent of the total. During the first five months of 1961 Canada exported 35.4 million pounds, up 6 million pounds from the same period in 1960. Eighty-two percent of Canada's tobacco exports in 1960 went to the United Kingdom.

A new flue-cured producing area is being opened in the Maritime Provinces. In 1961, 85 acres were grown in Prince Edward Island, 66 acres in Nova Scotia and 15 acres in New Brunswick. Estimates of the potential of the new areas vary; however, some estimates run as high as a $4,000,000 industry.

Authorities claim there is suitable land for expansion of flue-cured tobacco both in Ontario and Quebec Provinces.

Cigarette production and consumption are expected to increase steadily in Canada due to increase in per capita smoking and the increase in population. There is expected to be some expansion in the manufacture of the American type blended cigarette and in filter-tip cigarettes.

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TOBACCO
FT 21-61
December 1961

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

WORLD 1961 TOBACCO PRODUCTION

A LITTLE BELOW 1960

World tobacco production in 1961 is now placed at 8,607 million pounds--somewhat below the 8,658 million in 1960, and about 2 percent above the 8,458 million in 1959.

Major production increases this year were in the United States, India, Greece, Mexico and Brazil. Crops in Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Venezuela, Australia and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were at record levels. Larger yields per acre in the United States resulted in a crop of 2,008 million pounds (November estimate) compared with 1,943 million in 1960.

These gains did not offset the drastic drops in Italy, Algeria and France, due to blue mold, and the sharp drop in Turkey. Both blue mold and drought reduced Yugoslavia's production. West Germany's crop was the smallest since 1948. Other countries reporting declines included Cuba, Indonesia, the Republic of South Africa and most Eastern European countries of the Soviet bloc.

Trends in Production by Kind: World tobaccos are grouped into 8 major categories--flue-cured, burley, other light air-cured (including Maryland), light sun-cured (excluding oriental and semi-oriental), oriental and semi-oriental, dark air-cured, dark sun-cured, and fire-cured. The groupings are primarily on the basis of inherent characteristics due to genetics or breeding and the method of curing which largely determine the uses of each particular kind of leaf. Production of light tobaccos (for cigarettes) has risen sharply over a period of years, while that of dark tobaccos continues to decline.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, farm sales weight 1/, harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons

Kinds	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	2,541,650	2,972,373	3,313,954	3,334,748
Burley	674,351	627,451	605,669	645,556
Other light air-cured	102,670	101,630	97,236	82,239
Oriental & semi-oriental	818,087	1,196,897	1,043,644	969,619
Light sun-cured	739,465	762,594	811,659	818,362
Dark air-cured	2,000,367	1,829,908	1,829,345	1,792,560
Dark sun-cured	770,020	811,905	825,234	846,505
Fire-cured	142,581	138,323	119,807	109,091
Total	3/ 7,810,872	4/ 8,458,418	4/ 8,657,575	4/ 8,606,880

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes quantities not identified by kind for East Germany, 16,520 thousand pounds; Libya, 1,466 thousand pounds; Republic of the Congo, 2,604; and Gabon, Central African Republic, 1,091 thousand pounds. 4/ Includes East Germany tobacco not identified by kind, 17,337 thousand pounds in 1959; 11,027 thousand pounds in 1960; and 8,000 thousand pounds in 1961.

Flue-cured: Record production of flue-cured at 3,335 million pounds in 1961 was only slightly above the 3,314 million in 1960, but 31 percent larger than the 1950-54 annual average of 2,542 million.

U. S. flue-cured production is estimated at 1,253 million pounds--(November estimate) slightly above the 1960 crop of 1,251 million, but 16 percent above the 1959 crop of 1,081 million pounds.

Record crops were reported in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina and Australia. These record crops were due to increased acreage with the exception of Brazil where record yields accounted for the gain. Production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at 237 million pounds, was 14.4 million larger than the 1960 harvest. The flue-cured crop in Brazil was 17.5 million pounds greater than the 1960 crop of 112.1 million. The flue-cured harvest in Australia, at 29.9 million pounds, was 10.8 million pounds larger than in 1960. Production in Venezuela and Argentina totaled 15.0 and 29.3 million pounds, respectively.

Flue-cured production in Japan, at 177.9 million pounds, was 12 percent larger than the 1960 crop due to record yields but smaller than the 1959 harvest of 180.1 million. Other countries reporting increases in flue-cured production were Burma and Thailand.

Flue-cured production declined in Italy, Indonesia, Canada, Philippines, India and the Republic of South Africa. Flue-cured production in Italy was about 11 million pounds, compared with the 1960 crop of 24 million. Canada's flue-cured crop in 1961 was a little below the record crop of 206 million in 1960. Flue-cured production in the Philippines and the Republic of South Africa were 9 and 16 percent, respectively, below the 1960 harvests.

Burley: Total world production of burley tobacco in 1961 was 646 million pounds--7 percent above the 606 million grown in 1960. Burley production in the United States in 1961 was placed at 537 million (November estimate), 52 million pounds above the 485 million harvested in 1960. Italy's burley crop fell from 35.0 million pounds in 1960 to 4.7 million in 1961. Spain's 1961 harvest totaled 44.7 million pounds, compared with 34.3 million in 1960. West Germany's 1961 harvest, at 5.4 million pounds, was about 60 percent below the 1950-54 annual average of 13.1 million.

Other light air-cured (including Maryland): World production of this kind of tobacco has trended downward in recent years. The 1961 harvest of 82.2 million pounds was 15 percent below the 97.2 million produced in 1960.

The Italian crop, at 1 million pounds, was the smallest in the last decade--mainly due to blue mold. Production was also lower this year in the Republic of South Africa, Japan, and the Malagasy Republic. However, production in the United States, at 33.3 million pounds, shows a slight upward trend during the past three years, but it is still 19 percent below the 1950-54 annual average of 41.2 million.

Oriental and Semi-Oriental: World production of oriental and semi-oriental tobacco in 1961 was 970 million pounds--7 percent below 1960, but 19 percent above the 1950-54 annual average of 818 million pounds. Reduced harvests in Italy and Yugoslavia, due mainly to blue mold, and an acreage reduction in Turkey, more than offset increases in Greece, Syria and Lebanon. The Greek crop totaled 169 million pounds in 1961--18 percent above the 143 million in 1960 and 32 percent above the 1950-54 average of 128 million.

Production in Yugoslavia, at 31.5 million pounds, was less than half the 1960 crop of 64.0 million and 13.8 million below the 1950-54 annual average of 45.3 million. Turkey's acreage was reduced 17 percent in 1961 from 1960. The downward trend in production continues in Italy. The 1961 crop, at 16.8 million pounds, was less than half the 1960 crop of 36.1 million and nearly 70 percent below the 1959 crop of 53.8 million.

Light Sun-cured: Production of this type of tobacco rose from 812 million pounds in 1960 to 818 million in 1961. The major increase was in Mexico, with a smaller increase in Paraguay. Algeria and Japan indicated a 12 and 6 million pound reduction, respectively, from the 1960 crops.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	109	128	136	137	1,353	1,326	1,575	1,521	147,552	169,904	214,167	208,777
Mexico	88	92	111	115	902	675	856	975	79,781	62,081	94,798	112,470
United States	1,690	1,152	1,141	1,168	1,292	1,559	1,703	1,720	2,184,036	1,796,432	1,943,487	2,008,275
Puerto Rico	36	24	26	26	861	1,089	1,078	1,042	31,200	25,600	27,600	27,100
Costa Rica	3	3	3	3	743	578	570	600	2,293	1,656	1,600	1,800
El Salvador	3	2	2	2	470	838	850	850	1,283	1,943	1,975	1,950
Guatemala	7	5	5	6	608	745	627	650	4,233	3,931	2,896	3,905
Honduras	14	8	8	11	507	474	602	611	7,150	3,780	4,815	6,720
Nicaragua	2	3	3	3	906	667	667	667	1,245	2,000	2,000	2,000
Panama	2	1	2	2	585	681	771	771	896	933	1,324	1,325
Cuba	145	144	146	137	562	754	788	759	81,755	108,714	115,000	104,000
Dominican Republic	47	50	55	53	867	300	902	849	41,124	14,608	49,604	45,000
Haiti	4	6	6	6	821	424	433	424	3,080	2,000	2,500	2,000
Jamaica	2	2	2	2	753	700	700	700	1,158	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total North America	2,152	1,620	1,646	1,671	--	--	--	--	2,586,786	2,194,782	2,462,966	2,526,522
South America:												
Argentina	90	88	99	122	842	694	931	846	75,949	61,067	92,152	103,175
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	734	700	700	700	2,310	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	365	390	400	390	737	712	810	867	268,919	277,812	323,874	338,422
Chile	8	10	9	10	1,736	1,816	1,883	1,994	13,697	18,539	15,597	19,458
Colombia	50	56	36	37	986	1,527	1,522	1,528	49,559	85,627	54,804	56,548
Paraguay	18	17	22	29	952	934	955	966	16,944	15,873	21,000	28,000
Peru	8	6	6	6	935	643	868	666	7,560	3,860	4,769	4,000
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1,012	880	594	600	665	616	440	440
Venezuela	13	8	9	12	913	1,581	1,665	1,635	11,502	12,381	14,991	19,620
Total South America	556	579	585	610	--	--	--	--	447,105	477,875	529,727	571,763
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,517	1,647	1,553	1,516	1,583	1,971	1,865	1,204
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	3	3	3	2,102	1,970	627	2,146	10,052	6,739	2,200	5,500
France	71	65	63	54	1,684	1,769	1,728	1,516	119,009	114,540	108,885	82,011
Germany, West	26	17	16	10	2,230	2,480	1,462	2,186	57,227	42,240	23,077	21,152
Greece	232	253	225	258	554	695	638	657	128,308	175,934	143,550	169,481
Italy	131	140	131	57	1,221	1,427	1,204	1,012	160,146	199,060	153,824	57,665
Spain	43	42	50	52	1,343	1,141	1,200	1,359	57,713	47,929	60,937	70,679
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1,610	1,802	2,122	1,338	673	730	850	660
Switzerland	3	3	3	2	1,760	2,125	1,510	1,912	4,471	5,932	4,061	3,735
Total West Europe	513	525	493	438	--	--	--	--	539,182	595,075	499,249	412,087
Albania	5	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	--
Bulgaria	230	307	225	--	522	715	689	--	120,150	219,430	155,300	--
Czechoslovakia	22	16	15	--	933	906	649	--	20,282	14,047	9,730	--
Germany, East	3/ 17	12	13	--	3/ 972	1,406	837	--	3/ 16,520	17,337	11,027	--
Hungary	55	39	38	--	848	1,260	1,054	--	46,477	49,160	40,050	--
Poland	54	82	94	--	1,254	1,127	1,236	--	67,500	92,373	116,180	--
Rumania	81	90	54	--	520	625	637	--	42,196	56,217	34,392	--
Yugoslavia	84	121	96	74	612	832	708	476	51,707	101,125	68,232	35,225
U.S.S.R.	528	376	370	370	913	1,109	1,097	1,068	482,000	416,669	406,000	395,000
Total East Europe incl. U.S.S.R.	1,076	4/ 1,078	4/ 940	4/ 934	--	--	--	--	851,832	4/ 988,358	4/ 863,661	4/ 814,545
Total Europe	1,589	1,603	1,433	1,372	--	--	--	--	1,391,014	1,583,433	1,362,910	1,226,632

Africa:												
Algeria	79	59	57	51	612	640	492	137	48,068	36,457	28,074	7,000
Libya	1	2	2	2	1,300	1,052	1,050	1,075	1,466	1,884	2,205	2,150
Morocco	4	3	3	4	1,099	1,747	1,480	1,295	5,020	5,402	4,440	5,180
Tunisia	3	6	6	6	908	872	1,075	1,080	2,643	5,060	5,480	5,500
Angola	3	8	8	8	495	550	550	550	1,015	4,400	4,400	4,400
The Congo (Belgium Congo)	4	5	4	4	600	892	743	743	2,604	4,409	3,307	3,300
Ruanda-Urundi	5	5	5	5	450	600	600	600	2,000	2,756	2,800	2,800
Camerouns	5	10	10	10	575	446	446	446	2,775	4,400	4,400	4,400
Gabon, Central African Republic, and Congo Republic	5/	7	7	8	5/	583	590	538	1,091	3,748	3,790	4,300
Kenya	1	1	1	1	300	315	220	280	220	350	245	311
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,435	1,090	1,165	1,265	983	1,098	1,250	1,228
Malagasy Republic	19	16	18	19	504	618	569	523	9,820	9,889	10,251	9,943
Mozambique	5	7	7	7	414	516	693	557	1,936	3,616	4,850	3,900
Nigeria	39	28	35	41	634	729	857	744	24,716	20,410	30,000	30,500
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	298	392	348	369	489	590	739	714	145,952	231,579	257,061	263,472
Tanganyika	15	12	12	12	306	578	508	513	4,591	6,941	6,099	6,150
Uganda	8	11	10	10	380	488	518	530	2,929	5,415	5,180	5,300
Republic of South Africa	74	108	89	94	595	720	673	572	44,172	77,700	59,900	53,740
Total Africa	564	681	623	652	--	--	--	--	302,001	425,514	433,732	413,574
Asia:												
Cyprus	4	4	4	4	451	340	381	410	1,710	1,307	1,638	1,638
Iran	55	45	30	62	570	519	478	462	31,465	23,369	14,330	28,660
Iraq	21	24	24	24	645	500	504	504	13,555	12,000	12,100	12,100
Israel	5/	11	9	11	5/	478	415	495	4,806	5,291	3,935	5,510
Jordan	5/	7	7	9	5/	435	179	411	5/	3,007	1,316	3,700
Lebanon	6	10	10	10	637	781	790	847	4,127	7,716	7,936	8,378
Syria	18	22	24	27	763	741	518	505	13,945	16,574	12,447	13,668
Turkey	343	416	465	386	628	679	644	616	215,796	282,475	299,484	237,833
China, Mainland	1,418	1,915	1,963	1,970	984	915	925	931	1,396,000	1,750,000	1,815,000	1,835,000
Burma	129	100	100	100	795	851	874	896	102,258	85,120	87,360	89,600
Ceylon	14	18	19	19	510	472	474	474	7,018	8,500	9,000	9,000
China (Taiwan)	15	23	19	19	1,363	1,534	1,762	1,762	20,034	35,274	33,487	33,485
India	849	897	914	968	670	652	689	680	568,516	584,640	629,413	658,514
Indonesia	345	453	430	399	421	367	378	351	145,322	166,086	162,375	140,000
Japan	146	153	145	140	1,504	1,865	1,837	1,975	219,495	284,918	266,827	277,085
South Korea	45	52	54	54	1,086	1,220	1,236	1,236	49,386	63,484	66,600	66,600
Pakistan	180	201	203	198	948	1,114	947	956	170,320	224,000	192,192	189,459
Philippines	109	225	237	233	501	507	596	579	54,407	114,020	141,094	134,940
Thailand	96	151	148	148	362	430	402	414	34,793	64,886	59,409	61,222
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	32	39	47	44	648	628	556	591	20,350	24,570	26,152	26,000
Total Asia	3,825	4,766	4,852	4,825	--	--	--	--	3,073,303	3,757,237	3,842,095	3,832,392
Oceania:												
Australia	7	15	20	27	859	924	970	1,090	6,011	13,970	19,069	29,867
New Zealand	4	4	4	4	1,280	1,586	1,887	1,460	4,652	5,607	7,076	6,130
Total Oceania	11	19	24	31	--	--	--	--	10,663	19,577	26,145	35,997
Total World	8,697	9,268	9,163	9,161	--	--	--	--	7,810,872	8,458,418	8,657,575	8,606,880

1/ Farm sales weight is 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than a five-year average.
4/ Includes estimates for countries in Eastern Europe for which data are not available. 5/ Not available.

Dark Air-cured: Dark air-cured production in 1961, at 1,793 million pounds, was down about 2 percent from 1,829 million in 1960 and about 10 percent below 1950-54 average of 2,000 million. Small increases were reported for Pakistan, Belgium, and Mexico. Due to blue mold, heavy losses were reported for France, Italy and Algeria. West Germany's harvest of 12.8 million pounds continues the steady decline for the last three years and was 61 percent below the 1950-54 annual average of 32.6 million.

Dark Sun-cured: World production of dark sun-cured tobacco was placed at 847 million pounds in 1961--a 22 million rise from the 825 million in 1960. India's 1961 harvest totaled 422 million pounds--up 9 percent from 1960. Smaller increases were reported for Chile, Iran and Burma. Pakistan's harvest in 1961 dropped to 65 million pounds from 73 million in 1960, and 84 million in 1959. Crops of most other countries were a little below recent years.

Fire-cured: The world production of fire-cured in 1961 dropped for the third consecutive year to 109 million pounds. Most producers showed declines in this kind of tobacco except the United States. The Italian harvest of 9 million pounds was 10 million below the 19 million in 1960; the Rhodesian-Nyasaland crop dropped from 21.5 million pounds in 1960 to 15.6 million in 1961. U.S. production of 55 million pounds in 1961 was up 10 million from 1960.

FLUE-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	101	117	129	128	1,358	1,305	1,592	1,536	137,947	152,385	205,514	196,430
Mexico	5	4	2	2	1,074	632	892	892	4,949	2,498	1,731	2,205
United States	1,048	693	692	698	1,270	1,559	1,808	1,796	1,332,386	1,080,719	1,250,635	1,253,211
Central America:												
Costa Rica	1	3/	3/	3/	345	579	580	585	145	261	270	300
El Salvador	2	1	1	1	412	874	875	870	938	1,203	1,225	1,200
Guatemala	1	1	1	1	802	817	708	800	439	1,144	610	823
Honduras	3/	1	1	1	495	1,156	1,084	1,000	150	750	800	1,200
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	1,051	1,000	1,000	1,000	730	900	900	900
Caribbean:												
Cuba	--	4	5	5	--	917	900	800	--	3,955	4,500	4,000
Jamaica	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	41	50	50	50
South America:												
Argentina	13	21	24	34	990	843	819	860	13,104	17,703	19,665	29,310
Brazil	47	85	92	85	1,013	1,070	1,218	1,524	47,622	90,944	112,067	129,564
Chile	3/	1	1	1	1,324	1,580	1,411	1,383	608	774	877	1,032
Venezuela	6	6	7	10	1,139	1,684	1,516	1,550	6,217	10,192	10,494	15,000
Europe:												
Austria	3/	--	--	--	1,128	--	--	--	44	--	--	--
Germany, West	4	3	3	2	1,650	1,360	935	1,340	7,065	3,622	2,655	2,998
Greece	4/	3/	3/	3/	4/	1,485	1,481	1,459	4/	205	198	207
Italy	13	17	17	14	1,892	1,562	1,419	780	23,555	26,160	24,151	10,913
Spain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	504	654	569	441
Sweden	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	34	40	45	40
Switzerland	1	--	--	--	1,758	--	--	--	1,788	--	--	--
Bulgaria	12	12	12	--	873	1,017	1,017	--	10,471	12,200	12,000	--
Hungary	9	8	8	--	849	1,000	812	--	7,903	7,600	6,500	--
Poland	27	42	47	--	1,019	907	1,064	--	27,500	38,095	50,000	--
Africa:												
Morocco	--	3/	3/	3/	--	882	885	900	--	9	30	42
Kenya	1	1	1	1	300	315	220	280	220	350	245	311
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,306	839	1,028	1,048	616	611	929	873
Malagasy Republic	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	110	220
Mozambique	5	6	6	6	410	552	758	600	1,872	3,316	4,550	3,500
Nigeria	3	1	1	1	574	510	791	833	1,492	510	950	1,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	198	220	213	230	592	886	1,044	1,029	116,993	195,229	222,409	236,778
Tanganyika	6	8	8	8	453	596	543	563	2,757	4,769	4,350	4,500
Uganda	2	3	3	3	301	496	496	497	458	1,365	1,380	1,400
Republic of South Africa	31	48	40	42	600	660	665	531	18,553	31,700	26,600	22,310
Asia:												
Iraq	5	10	10	10	540	485	490	490	2,711	4,850	4,900	4,900
Jordan	4/	4	4	5	4/	494	205	470	4/	2,039	911	2,400
Turkey	1	1	1	1	768	650	650	650	930	1,000	1,200	1,000
China, Mainland	465	725	760	760	984	970	990	1,000	457,688	700,000	750,000	760,000
Burma	1	9	8	10	810	411	366	403	486	3,758	2,915	4,032
Ceylon	3	7	7	7	475	470	513	513	1,520	3,300	3,800	3,800
China, Taiwan	15	23	19	19	1,363	1,534	1,762	1,762	20,034	35,274	33,487	33,485
India	162	217	221	221	628	630	710	699	101,860	136,640	156,800	154,560
Indonesia	25	137	120	97	453	349	430	320	11,399	47,827	51,656	31,000
Japan	85	94	88	88	1,429	1,916	1,792	2,026	121,181	180,063	158,449	177,916
Korea, South	15	32	32	32	1,433	1,253	1,260	1,260	21,519	40,120	40,100	40,100
Pakistan	4	20	17	16	988	865	1,047	938	3,800	17,000	18,000	15,000
Philippines	4	121	128	120	579	544	590	574	2,415	65,866	75,397	68,800
Thailand	52	48	44	44	343	442	438	480	17,873	21,236	19,285	21,100
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	1	6	6	6	567	665	665	665	340	4,000	4,000	4,000
Oceania:												
Australia	7	15	20	27	859	924	970	1,090	6,011	13,970	19,069	29,867
New Zealand	4	4	4	4	1,280	1,563	1,885	1,527	4,582	5,517	6,976	6,030
Total	2,387	2,778	2,805	5/2,811	--	--	--	--	2,541.650	2,972,373	3,313,954	5/3,334,748

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT AIR-CURED BURLEY, Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	3	6	3/	4	1,396	1,748	1,200	1,625	3,560	10,822	12	5,982
Mexico	1	2	5	5	1,206	695	982	1,104	1,703	1,115	5,097	5,999
United States	434	301	296	315	1,383	1,669	1,639	1,705	599,846	502,306	484,713	536,955
Central America:												
Costa Rica	4/	3/	3/	3/	4/	596	596	596	1	30	30	30
El Salvador	3/	3/	3/	3/	670	1,038	1,061	1,061	47	440	450	450
Guatemala	3/	1	1	2	721	1,291	708	734	145	904	319	1,102
Honduras	4/	3/	3/	4/	4/	1,290	1,100	4/	4/	30	15	20
Nicaragua	3/	3/	3/	3/	750	800	800	800	60	160	160	160
Caribbean:												
Cuba	--	2	2	2	--	1,014	938	938	--	1,927	1,500	1,500
South America:												
Argentina	1	1	1	1	985	721	989	1,000	731	505	692	1,058
Brazil	3	5	5	3	918	794	761	817	3,125	3,968	3,428	2,860
Chile	3/	3/	1	1	1,064	1,790	1,605	1,848	100	737	1,124	1,235
Venezuela	3	2	2	2	790	1,315	2,052	2,100	2,331	2,079	4,397	4,500
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,493	1,660	1,685	1,516	1,287	1,804	1,763	1,151
Germany, West	6	5	4	3	2,285	2,606	1,356	2,014	13,119	12,833	6,027	5,379
Greece	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	17	247
Italy	6	13	15	6	2,397	2,745	2,413	782	14,768	36,726	35,000	4,694
Spain	12	21	27	29	1,334	1,221	1,272	1,542	15,873	25,642	34,337	44,709
Switzerland	1	3/	4/	4/	1,760	1,470	4/	4/	894	1,168	441	530
Poland	--	4/	4/	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	150	150	--
Africa:												
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	531	617	600
Morocco	3	2	2	3	1,267	1,359	1,346	1,382	3,892	3,850	3,230	4,146
The Congo Republic (formerly Belgian Congo)	4/	1	1	1	4/	536	300	300	4/	662	220	200
Malagasy Republic	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	110	132
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3/	7	7	7	300	512	508	654	1,543	3,343	3,557	4,577
Republic of South Africa	--	4/	2	2	--	4/	600	960	--	200	1,200	1,920
Asia:												
Iraq	8	4	4	4	680	575	575	575	5,422	2,300	2,300	2,300
India	3	4	4	4	624	500	500	500	1,798	2,000	2,000	2,000
Japan	2	6	6	6	1,730	1,844	2,188	1,885	4,036	11,129	12,663	10,820
Oceania:												
New Zealand	3/	4/	4/	4/	1,273	4/	4/	4/	70	90	100	100
Total	487	384	386	401	--	--	--	--	674,351	627,451	605,669	5/ 645,556

See footnotes at end of tables.

OTHER LIGHT AIR-CURED (Including Maryland): Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
United States:												
Maryland	50	40	38	38	831	780	875	875	41,221	31,200	32,812	33,250
South America:												
Argentina:												
Maryland	1	1	1	1	900	604	286	400	450	302	143	441
Colombia	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1,094	--	--	--	1,433
Europe:												
Germany, West	1	--	--	--	2,253	--	--	--	2,075	--	--	--
Italy:												
Maryland	4	5	4	1	2,523	3,472	3,408	1,820	9,114	17,198	14,356	1,093
Spain:												
Maryland	11	--	--	--	1,346	--	--	--	14,518	--	--	--
Switzerland	3/	4/	4/	4/	1,800	4/	4/	4/	45	4,764	3,620	3,205
Czechoslovakia	3/	3/	1	--	4/	1,000	500	--	1,000	1,000	500	--
Hungary:												
Maryland	7	5	5	--	848	1,500	1,300	--	6,042	7,500	6,500	--
Africa:												
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	95	110	100
Angola	--	2	2	2	--	650	650	650	--	1,400	1,400	1,400
Central African Republic, Gabon and Congo Republic:												
Maryland	--	3	3	3	--	811	828	830	--	2,205	2,250	2,300
Mauritius	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,715	1,746	1,894	2,572	367	487	321	355
Malagasy Republic:												
Maryland	17	13	14	15	518	687	583	514	9,063	8,929	8,157	7,717
Nigeria	1	7	10	10	894	986	1,500	1,500	1,251	6,900	11,500	11,500
Republic of South Africa	4/	10	7	8	4/	910	828	593	4,000	8,800	5,800	4,750
Asia:												
Japan	6	5	4	3	1,504	1,733	1,725	1,833	8,924	7,850	6,567	5,245
Pakistan	6	3	3	3	759	1,157	1,067	1,000	4,600	3,000	3,200	3,000
Total	104	94	92	5/ 91	--	--	--	--	102,670	101,630	97,236	5/ 82,239

See footnotes at end of tables.

ORIENTAL AND SEMI-ORIENTAL: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
South America:												
Argentina	--	1	1	1	--	508	635	695	--	253	445	694
Chile	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	551	551	--	--	2	2
Europe:												
Greece	232	253	225	258	554	696	638	656	128,308	175,729	143,335	169,027
Italy	62	64	58	13	726	840	624	1,294	45,032	53,876	36,116	16,822
Bulgaria	218	295	213	--	503	702	673	--	109,679	207,230	143,300	--
Czechoslovakia	7	5	7	--	700	800	425	--	4,750	4,000	3,000	--
Hungary	19	15	15	--	848	1,200	937	--	16,266	18,000	14,050	--
Poland	4	5	5	--	750	689	700	--	3,000	3,443	3,500	--
Rumania	76	84	48	--	475	597	612	--	36,109	50,217	29,392	--
Yugoslavia:												
Oriental (Prilep)	50	94	73	56	598	776	639	443	29,661	72,994	46,870	24,835
Semi-oriental (Hercegovina)	25	22	19	14	604	997	903	466	15,637	22,840	17,152	6,730
U.S.S.R.	249	236	243	258	615	1,005	1,023	915	154,000	237,304	248,600	236,000
Africa:												
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	44	45	50
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1	2	5	6	373	489	480	205	214	964	2,410	1,228
Rep. of South Africa	2	2	2	2	450	460	550	425	1,008	900	1,100	850
Asia:												
Cyprus:												
Latakia and Fumigated	4	4	4	4	451	340	381	410	1,710	1,307	1,638	1,638
Iran:												
Cigarette	41	31	22	50	550	564	483	440	22,616	17,416	10,630	22,060
Iraq	8	10	10	10	680	485	490	490	5,422	4,850	4,900	4,900
Israel	4/	11	9	11	4/	478	415	495	4,806	5,291	3,935	5,510
Lebanon:												
Shak al Bent	3/	1	1	1	602	584	584	600	153	661	661	772
Latakia and other	6	8	8	8	646	815	841	875	3,885	6,504	6,724	7,000
Syria:												
Oriental	8	5	6	7	794	650	500	660	7,457	3,417	3,086	4,409
Semi-oriental	9	17	18	20	635	794	524	454	5,719	13,157	9,361	9,259
Turkey	342	415	464	385	627	677	642	614	214,355	281,000	297,800	236,333
Pakistan	11	16	16	15	769	969	975	867	8,300	15,500	15,592	13,000
Total	1,374	1,596	1,472	5/ 1,424	--	--	--	--	818,087	1,196,897	1,043,644	5/ 969,819

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	40	42	58	62	1,101	666	923	1,088	44,489	27,985	53,351	67,238
Costa Rica	2	2	2	2	806	578	550	590	2,147	1,365	1,300	1,470
South America:												
Paraguay:												
Flojo	13	12	16	22	963	991	984	996	12,708	11,900	15,750	22,000
Africa:												
Algeria	46	35	34	30	612	602	470	133	27,880	21,074	16,248	4,000
Asia:												
China, Mainland	465	530	540	545	984	940	940	950	457,888	500,000	510,000	518,000
India	150	4/	4/	4/	488	4/	4/	4/	73,076	73,920	81,827	80,000
Japan	53	48	47	44	1,604	1,782	1,885	1,895	85,010	85,486	88,683	82,695
Korea, South	30	20	22	22	915	1,145	1,203	1,203	27,867	23,364	26,500	26,500
Pakistan	10	17	18	18	840	1,004	1,000	914	8,400	17,500	18,000	16,459
Total	809	706	737	745	--	--	--	--	739,465	762,594	811,659	818,362

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK AIR-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada:												
Cigar	3	4	5	5	1,268	1,306	1,303	1,070	3,842	5,223	6,647	4,815
Other	2	1	2	1	1,177	1,262	1,133	1,292	2,203	1,474	1,994	1,550
Mexico	42	44	46	46	681	685	757	810	28,640	30,483	34,619	37,028
United States:												
One Sucker	15	9	9	9	1,206	1,559	1,405	1,531	18,115	14,034	12,220	13,775
Green River	8	4	4	4	1,147	1,265	1,400	1,475	9,267	5,313	6,020	6,490
Cigar filler	36	35	35	35	1,558	1,730	1,679	1,712	55,651	60,378	59,258	60,620
Cigar binder	32	18	18	17	1,580	1,553	1,596	1,593	51,047	28,584	29,278	27,630
Cigar wrapper	13	14	14	14	1,162	1,325	1,458	1,413	15,272	18,551	20,996	19,072
Perique	3/	3/	3/	3/	600	575	1,000	1,300	210	75	320	299
Puerto Rico	36	24	26	26	861	1,089	1,078	1,042	31,200	25,600	27,600	27,100
Central America:												
El Salvador (incl. cigar)	3/	1	1	1	788	578	578	578	298	300	300	300
Guatemala	6	3	3	3	588	586	596	600	3,649	1,883	1,967	1,980
Honduras:												
Copan	13	7	7	10	507	419	571	579	7,000	3,000	4,000	5,500
Nicaragua:												
Chilcagre	1	2	2	2	725	425	425	425	435	840	840	840
Shade grown	4/	3/	3/	3/	4/	600	600	600	20	100	100	100
Panama	2	1	2	2	585	681	771	771	896	933	1,324	1,325
Dominican Republic:												
Criollo and Olor	47	50	55	53	867	300	902	849	41,124	14,608	49,604	45,000
Haiti	4	6	6	6	821	424	433	424	3,080	2,000	2,500	2,000
Jamaica:												
Cigar	1	1	1	1	800	825	825	825	1,017	1,050	1,050	1,050
Native cow tongue	3/	3/	3/	3/	500	500	500	500	100	100	100	100
South America:												
Argentina:												
Native	65	58	61	72	827	668	1,054	903	53,754	38,717	64,286	64,981
Cigar:												
Bahia and Cuerda	7	4	8	10	733	616	631	630	4,780	2,463	5,047	6,030
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	734	700	700	700	2,310	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil												
Bahia and other cigar	94	100	110	110	640	647	652	641	60,131	63,933	71,650	70,547
Twist	151	160	169	172	678	620	633	641	102,435	99,207	106,923	110,230
Other	70	40	24	20	795	494	1,241	1,261	55,606	19,760	29,806	25,221
Colombia:												
Native Garcia and Cubita	42	51	31	31	995	1,498	1,440	1,437	41,666	76,257	44,674	44,753
Other	8	5	5	5	940	1,806	1,948	2,115	7,893	9,370	10,130	10,362
Paraguay:												
Fuerte	5	5	6	7	921	795	875	857	4,236	3,973	5,250	6,000
Peru	8	6	6	6	935	643	868	666	7,560	3,860	4,769	4,000
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1,012	880	594	600	665	616	440	440
Venezuela	4	3/	3/	3/	705	557	550	550	2,954	110	100	120
Europe:												
Austria	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,762	1,521	660	1,512	252	167	102	53
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	3	3	3	2,102	1,970	627	2,146	10,052	6,739	2,200	5,500
France	71	65	63	54	1,684	1,769	1,728	1,516	119,009	114,540	108,885	82,011
Germany, West:												
Cigar, Havana & Guerdentheimer	14	9	9	5	2,365	2,731	1,693	2,678	32,578	25,785	14,395	12,775
Other	1	--	--	--	2,532	--	--	--	2,390	--	--	--

Italy:												
Cigar	4	1	1	1	1,542	1,517	1,306	1,300	6,733	1,541	1,698	1,715
Other	15	22	21	11	1,404	1,607	1,250	1,214	21,160	34,663	23,482	13,358
Spain:												
Valencia and Santa Fe	19	20	22	22	1,360	1,040	1,120	1,118	25,837	20,688	24,658	24,603
Cigar	1	1	1	1	1,156	945	1,010	925	981	945	1,373	926
Sweden	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	383	400	480	400
Switzerland:												
Nostrano, Brenta & Monte	1	--	--	--	1,760	--	--	--	1,744	--	--	--
Albania	5	35	--	--	1,000	625	--	--	5,000	22,000	--	--
Czechoslovakia	15	10	7	--	969	900	890	--	14,532	9,047	6,230	--
Hungary	20	11	10	--	848	1,460	1,300	--	16,266	16,060	13,000	--
Poland	13	20	24	--	1,742	1,581	1,648	--	23,000	31,635	39,530	--
Rumania	5	6	6	--	1,200	923	833	--	6,087	6,000	5,000	--
Yugoslavia	9	5	4	4	676	1,155	1,070	978	6,409	5,291	4,210	3,660
U.S.S.R.:												
Makhorka	264	128	115	100	1,200	1,287	1,246	1,450	313,000	165,365	143,400	145,000
Cigar	15	12	12	12	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Africa:												
Algeria	31	23	22	20	612	634	510	140	19,227	14,583	11,226	2,800
Libya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	1,214	1,433	1,400
Morocco:												
Snuff	4/	1	1	1	4/	1,716	1,100	1,000	821	992	1,180	992
Other	1	3/	--	--	1,128	1,128	--	--	307	551	--	--
Tunisia:												
Arbi	2	5	5	5	652	741	840	840	1,421	3,777	4,200	4,200
Souffi	1	1	1	1	1,672	1,841	1,840	1,850	1,222	1,283	1,280	1,300
Angola	3	6	6	6	495	500	500	500	1,015	3,000	3,000	3,000
The Congo:												
Cigar wrapper, filler and binder	4/	3/	1	1	4/	780	892	892	4/	440	441	450
Other	4/	2	2	2	4/	1,070	892	892	4/	2,645	2,205	2,200
Ruanda Urundi	5	5	5	5	450	600	600	600	2,000	2,756	2,800	2,800
Cameroons	5	10	10	10	575	446	446	446	2,775	4,400	4,400	4,400
Central African Republic, Gabon and Congo Republic	4/	4	4	5	4/	416	416	400	4/	1,543	1,540	2,000
Malagasy Republic:												
Corse	2	3	4	4	375	320	375	375	757	960	1,874	1,874
Nigeria:												
Native tabacum	35	20	24	30	628	650	731	600	21,973	13,000	17,550	18,000
Uganda	2	1	1	1	292	450	450	400	459	450	400	400
Tanganyika	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	420	638	638	250
Republic of South Africa	41	48	38	40	502	750	663	598	20,611	36,100	25,200	23,910
Asia:												
Iran:												
Tombac and water pipe	8	11	6	8	410	340	400	500	3,272	3,748	2,300	3,600
Jordan:												
Native	4/	3	3	4	4/	350	141	337	4/	961	401	1,200
Tombac	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	7	4	100
Lebanon:												
Tombac	3/	3/	3/	3/	420	1,219	1,219	1,225	89	551	551	606
Syria:												
Tombac	1	--	--	--	811	--	--	--	769	--	--	--
Turkey	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	511	475	484	500
China, Mainland	413	565	565	565	983	800	800	800	406,236	450,000	450,000	450,000
Ceylon	8	9	9	9	456	424	430	430	3,644	3,600	3,700	3,700
Indonesia:												
Sumatra cigar, Deli	12	17	19	19	623	574	603	629	7,338	9,921	11,464	12,125
Other	308	299	291	283	410	362	341	342	126,585	108,338	99,255	96,875
Japan:												
Cigar	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,308	1,536	1,729	1,535	344	390	465	409
Pakistan:												
Cigar	2	4	4	5	700	1,214	1,238	1,100	1,500	5,100	5,200	5,000
Other	65	68	70	71	1,041	1,176	814	986	67,600	80,000	57,000	70,000
Philippines	105	104	109	113	498	464	603	585	51,992	48,154	65,697	66,140
Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia	31	33	41	38	650	623	540	579	20,010	20,570	22,152	22,000
Total	2,277	2,247	5/ 2,234	5/ 2,214	--	--	--	--	2,000,367	1,829,908	5/ 1,829,345	5/ 1,792,560

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
United States	4	2	2	2	1,003	1,040	995	1,100	3,569	2,184	1,791	2,310
Caribbean:												
Cuba:												
Vuelta Abajo (incl. wrapper, binder and filler)	59	59	59	55	630	923	974	945	36,966	54,742	57,500	52,000
Semi-Vuelta (filler)	10	9	10	10	407	424	500	407	4,000	3,773	5,000	4,000
Remedios (filler)	70	65	65	60	486	625	646	633	34,148	40,565	42,000	38,000
Partido (shade grown wrapper)	3	3	3	3	652	821	1,000	1,000	2,198	2,332	3,000	3,000
Oriente (cigarette & chewing)	3	2	2	2	1,320	718	750	750	4,443	1,420	1,500	1,500
South America:												
Chile:												
Paraguayan	5	8	6	7	2,050	1,804	1,938	2,082	10,249	14,165	11,720	15,075
Havana	2	1	1	1	1,370	1,959	1,923	1,922	2,740	2,863	1,808	2,114
Other	--	--	3/	--	--	--	798	--	--	--	66	--
Africa:												
Algeria	2	1	1	1	612	575	525	200	961	800	600	200
Mozambique	3/	1	1	1	175	200	200	275	64	300	300	400
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	8	14	18	16	540	405	400	329	4,503	5,564	7,194	5,262
Asia:												
Iran:												
Pipe tobacco	6	3	2	4	930	735	700	750	5,577	2,205	1,400	3,000
China, Mainland	75	95	98	100	986	1,070	1,070	1,070	73,988	100,000	105,000	107,000
Burma	128	91	92	90	794	870	918	951	101,772	81,362	84,445	85,568
India	534	4/	4/	4/	734	4/	4/	4/	391,782	372,080	388,786	421,954
Pakistan	82	72	72	66	928	1,163	1,014	956	76,120	83,900	73,000	65,000
Thailand	44	103	104	104	383	424	386	386	16,920	43,650	40,124	40,122
Total	1,035	529	536	524	--	--	--	--	770,020	811,905	825,234	846,505

See footnotes at end of tables.

FIRE-CURED: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
United States:												
Virginia fire-cured	10	8	7	8	1,178	1,320	1,220	1,400	11,659	10,032	8,906	10,500
Kentucky-Tennessee	40	28	26	28	1,144	1,560	1,411	1,577	45,773	43,056	36,538	44,163
South America:												
Argentina	3	2	3	3	935	562	625	265	3,130	1,124	1,874	661
Europe:												
Italy	27	18	15	11	1,450	1,635	1,236	825	39,784	28,896	19,021	9,070
Sweden	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	256	290	325	220
Poland	10	15	18	--	1,400	1,270	1,274	--	14,000	19,050	23,000	--
Africa:												
The Congo	4/	1	1	1	4/	675	595	595	4/	662	441	450
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	91	149	105	110	250	177	205	142	22,699	26,479	21,491	15,627
Tanganyika	--	4	4	4	--	383	278	350	1,414	1,534	1,111	1,400
Uganda	5	7	6	6	435	515	566	583	2,012	3,600	3,400	3,500
Asia:												
Ceylon (including chewing & snuff)	3	2	2	2	702	750	750	750	1,854	1,000	1,500	1,500
Pakistan	4/	2	2	2	4/	1,176	1,294	1,000	4/	2,000	2,200	2,000
Total	189	236	189 5/	191	--	--	--	--	142,581	138,323	119,807	5/ 109,091

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in export statistics.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 500 acres.
4/ Not available.
5/ Includes estimates for countries in Eastern Europe for which data are not shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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